

Interfaces to the Project System



Release 4.6C



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Interfaces to the Project System

Purpose

The SAP *Project System* has interfaces to systems for collecting plant data and to the following PC products:

- [GRANEDA \[Page 210\]](#)
- [Microsoft Project \(MPX\) \[Page 126\]](#)
- [Microsoft Access \[Page 137\]](#)
- [PS-EPS Interface to External Project Systems \[Page 64\]](#)
- [Spreadsheet Programs \[Page 239\]](#) (XXL-Listviewer, for example, Microsoft Excel, Lotus 1-2-3 etc.)

In all these PC products you can process exported data.

To export *Project System* data, choose the structure overview in the *Project Information System*.

Open Project System

Open Project System

Use

Open Project System (Open PS) is a generic name for modern communication between the R/3 Project System other project management systems, and personal organizers. In the first stage of this development, it is possible to exchange data with

Microsoft Project 98

3Com Palm Pilot.

Integration

The Open Project System is an addition to the R/3 Project System. The software is not directly part of the R/3 System, but has to be installed separately.

Features

Open PS for MS Project

With this function it is possible to exchange data with MS Project in the following ways:

- Create a project in MS Project from a R/3 PS project
- Transfer a project from MS Project to R/3 PS
- Synchronize a project in MS Project with a project in R/3 PS

For more details, see Open PS for Microsoft Project 98

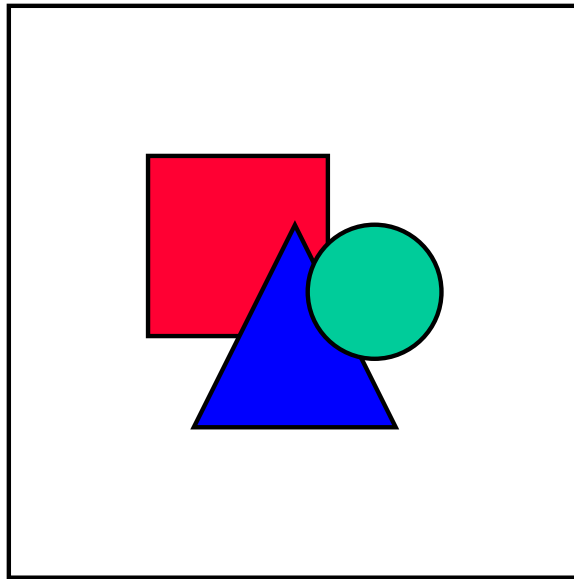
Open PS for Palm

At the present stage of development, it is possible to download some activity data from the R/3 Project System to the Palm Pilot so that you can make confirmations using the Palm Pilot. When you have access to the R/3 system, you can upload the confirmations to the Project System. This is particularly useful, if you want to make confirmations although you have no access to the R/3 system, for example if you are on site.

For more details, see Open PS for Palm

Activities

Open PS is being developed independently of the normal R/3 release cycle. Due to this and because the software packages are "add-ons" for R/3, the software necessary to run the functions and detailed documentation is available on the PS homepage in SAPNet.



For the same reason the most current documentation is available in SAPNet.

Open PS for Microsoft Project 98



The Open PS Suite of programs is developed independently of the R/3 release cycle. This means that this documentation may be outdated. You can download the latest documentation from the PS Homepage in SAPNet.

Use

This program allows you to exchange data between the R/3 Project System and Microsoft Project 98. This makes processing projects more flexible. For instance, you can start to design the structure of a project in MS Project on a lap-top during a business trip. When you come back to your office, after having finished the draft version, you can transfer the project to the R/3 Project System and incorporate it in your organizational structures. Open PS makes it possible to "take a project with you" when you visit a customer or a construction site. You make changes to the structure or schedule of a project together with your business partners and add these changes to the R/3 project in your office.

At present Open PS is intended for planning the structures and dates of projects. In general, you use it in the planning phase of a project. Although it is possible to maintain cost information in both Microsoft Project and the R/3 Project System, you cannot transfer this information from one program to another. Similarly it is not possible to transfer confirmation data from Microsoft Project to PS.

Prerequisites

For details of the system requirements and the R/3 prerequisites, refer to Prerequisites. It is particularly important that Note 170121 has been installed in the R/3 systems with which you intend to work.

Features

In Open PS you can transfer data in two directions, from Microsoft Project to the R/3 Project System and from the Project System to Microsoft Project. Open PS automatically checks if two projects are already linked and synchronizes them, if necessary.

See also:

[Creating a R/3 Project from a MS Project \[Page 25\]](#)

[Creating a Microsoft Project from a R/3 project \[Page 18\]](#)

[Synchronization \[Page 34\]](#)

Prerequisites

The following requirements must be met to ensure that Open PS for Microsoft Project can run with R/3.

PC Requirements

Microsoft Windows platform

Microsoft Project 98 SR-1 US version

SAP GUI standard installation release 4.5b and higher or copy and register the following OCX controls:

SAP Table Factory Control (wdtaocx.ocx)

SAP Table Factory View Control (wdtvocx.ocx)

SAP Logon Control (wdobapi.ocx)

SAP BAPI Control (wdtlog.ocx)

R/3 System Requirements

Open PS for Microsoft Project runs with R/3 releases from 4.5 onwards. It is however essential that the following notes are applied to your system: 166132, 167003, 167868, 168126, 170121, 171479, 170123, 146923, 145133, 166870, 148042, 138956

Initial Settings for Open PS

Initial Settings for Open PS

Use

In able to build a connection between Microsoft Project and the R/3 Project System, you need to enter the system to connect to and your user.

Procedure

To change the settings, you must be disconnected from PS. If necessary, click on


A rectangular button with a light gray background and a thin black border. The word "Disconnect" is centered on the button in a black, sans-serif font.

. To call up the *R/3 PS Logon* dialog box,

choose  .

To Enter or Edit a User

Initial Settings for Open PS

1. Click on the  button next to the *User* field. The SAP R/3 User dialog box appears.

New User

2. To enter a new user choose *New*. All entries in the fields disappear.
3. Enter the user name that you want to appear in Open PS in the *Name* field.
If you do not enter a name, Open PS automatically copies the R/3 user to this field.
4. Enter the user as maintained in the relevant R/3 system in the *User* field. This field is not case sensitive.
5. Choose *Save*.

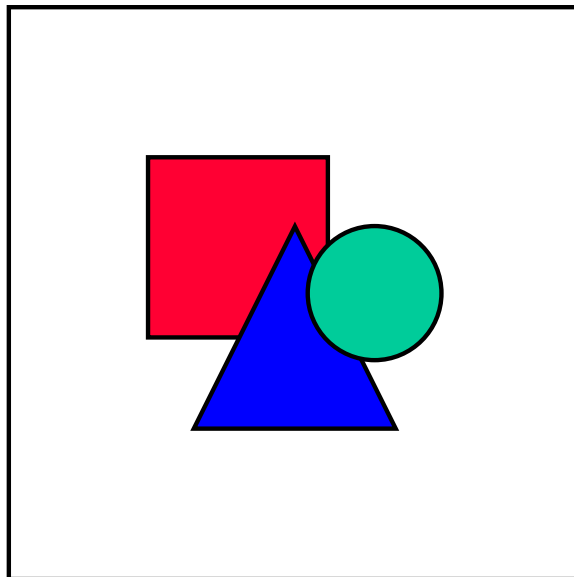
Deleting a User

2. Use the arrows on the bottom to scroll to the user that you want to delete.
3. Choose *Delete*.

Editing a User

2. Use the arrows on the bottom to scroll to the user that you want to edit.
3. Edit the data as required.
4. Choose *Save*.


After you have finished entering or editing the users, choose *Close*.



You can also save your password on this screen. However, unless you can be sure that no one else has access to your PC, we recommend that you do not save your password.

To Enter a System

Initial Settings for Open PS

1. Click on the  button next to the *System* field. The *SAP System* dialog box appears.
2. To enter a new user choose *New*. All entries in the fields disappear.
3. Enter the system name that you want to appear in Open PS in the *Name* field.
4. Enter the details of the system.

It is only possible to log on to a R/3 system via an application server. You cannot use group selection. You can find details about the R/3 systems in the normal *SAP logon* dialog box.

If the details of the system are incorrect or incomplete and you try to log on to the system, a standard R/3 logon dialog box appears and you can log on as usual.

5. Choose Save.

Editing and Deleting Systems

Proceed as above and as described in Editing a User and Deleting a User.

Creating a MS Project from a R/3 Project

Creating a MS Project from a R/3 Project

6. Open MS Project.

7. Choose



The *R/3 PS Log On* dialog box appears. Select your user and the R/3 system to which you want to connect. Choose *Log on*.

For information on how to set up users and systems in the Logon dialog box, see [Initial Settings \[Page 12\]](#).

3. Choose



The *Open PS Wizard* appears. Select *Transfer a R/3 PS project to MSP* and choose *Next*.

4. On the next screen, enter the number of the project that you want to transfer from R/3 PS. If the project is the same as the project in the Properties box of your current Microsoft Project, OpenPS automatically synchronizes the projects (see [Synchronization \[Page 34\]](#)). You must also decide how MS Project schedules the project: You can choose between scheduling forwards from the start date or backwards from the finish date. As opposed to the Project System, MS Project does not schedule in both directions. Choose *Next*.
5. The *Action Log* dialog appears. If you want OpenPS to create a log of the actions, select the *Create log file* indicator. Choose *Start*.

The project is transferred. In the dialog box short messages appear. If you want to see the log (presuming you have previously set the indicator), choose *Display Log File*. Otherwise choose *Close* to leave the dialog box and edit the project in MS Project.

Result

The project is transferred to MS Project. The objects in the R/3 Project System are mapped to objects in MS Project, as described in [Mapping R/3 Objects to Microsoft Project Objects \[Page 19\]](#).

WBS elements are mapped as summary tasks in MS Project. Summary tasks always have subordinate tasks. In R/3 PS these subordinate tasks could be, for example, subordinate WBS elements or activities. If there are WBS elements in the R/3 project that do not have other WBS elements or activities assigned, they appear in MS Project as tasks, which correspond to activities in PS.

Mapping R/3 PS Objects to MS Project Objects

Use

Microsoft Project and the R/3 Project System do not contain the same objects. For instance, in the Project System there are two structures for planning projects, work breakdown structures and networks. In Microsoft Project there is only one structure. It does not recognize work breakdown structures as independent objects. In order to provide a hierarchical structure to projects, Microsoft Project uses *Summary Tasks*. Similarly there is no such object as a network in Microsoft Project.

As a result of these differences, it is necessary to translate project objects from one program to the other. This is referred to as mapping.

Features

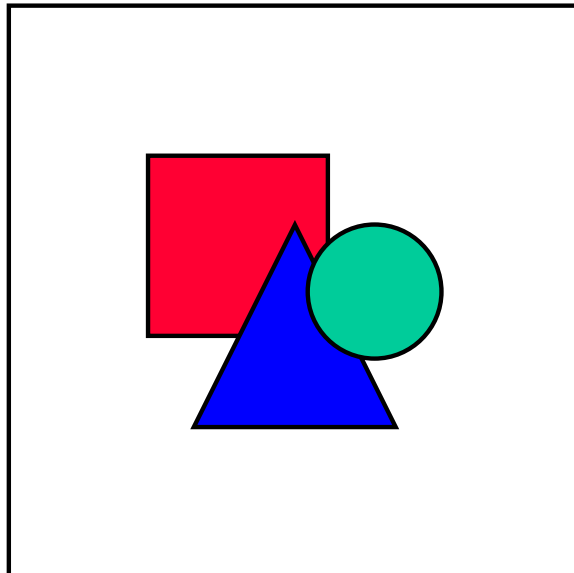
How Project Objects from PS are Mapped to MS Project

Project Definition

There is no object in Microsoft Project that corresponds to the project definition in the R/3 Project System. It is required to identify the project in Open PS, in particular on the *Project Configuration Parameters* screen of the *Open PS Wizard*.

Consequently the project definition does not appear in the Gantt chart or on any other MS Project screen.

The project information in Microsoft Project that you enter when you create a project is the nearest equivalent to a project definition.

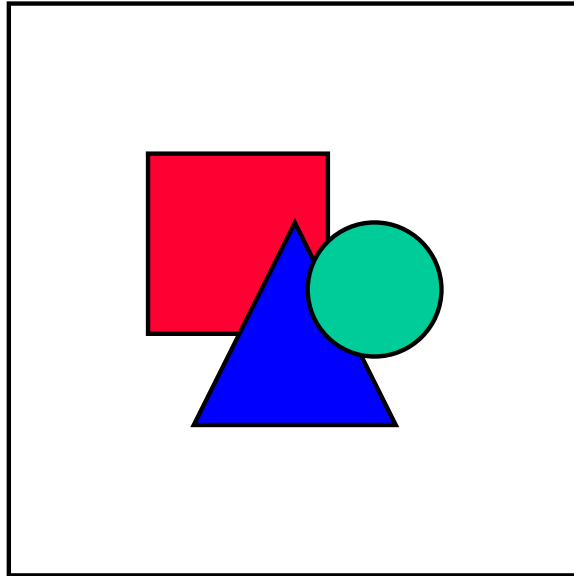


You cannot transfer a project definition only. MS Project requires a project hierarchy as well as the project definition. A project has to contain at least one WBS element. This means you cannot transfer projects that just comprise of a network.

Mapping R/3 PS Objects to MS Project Objects

WBS Element

As mentioned above, Microsoft Project does not have WBS elements. They are mapped as summary tasks in Microsoft Project. If a WBS element does not have any subordinate objects, for example activities or subordinate WBS elements, it becomes a task in Microsoft Project. (A summary task must have subordinate tasks.). However Open PS enters the object type in the *Text16* field in the task or summary task. Here it defines the object as a WBS element (Object name: WBS_element).



You can display a field in MSP by selecting a column in the Gantt chart and choosing *Insert Column* in the context menu. The *Column Definition* dialog box appears. Here you select the field that you want to insert. You can enter another title for the column (if you do not, the field name is used), and change the justification and width of the column. Choose *OK*. The new column is inserted to the left of the selected column.

As a summary task in Microsoft Project, a WBS element only summarizes its subordinate tasks. It cannot have dates of its own. The dates that appear on the summary task bar are the overall dates of the subordinate tasks. This means that the start date of the summary task is the earliest start date of the subordinate tasks and the finish date is the latest finish date.

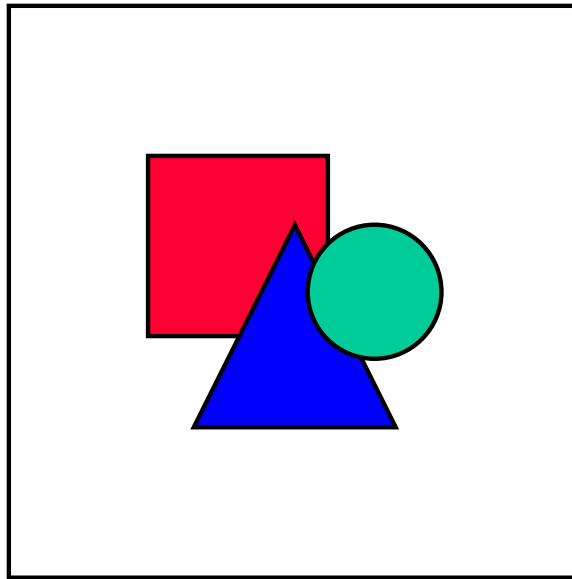
Network

Since Microsoft Project does not distinguish between work breakdown structures and networks, there is no such object as a network in Microsoft Project. Consequently the network header does not appear in Microsoft Project. The network number is used to identify individual network activities.

Activity

Activities are mapped directly as tasks in Microsoft Project. Although Microsoft Project itself does not differentiate between different types of activity, Open PS uses the *Text17* field to display the activity type. It also uses different colored shapes at the start and finish of the task bar in the graphic area to distinguish between activity types. For instance, internal activities do not have end shapes, but external activities have red squares at the start and finish.

Mapping R/3 PS Objects to MS Project Objects



You cannot change the activity type in Open PS. The *Text17* field is for information in MSP. It ensures that if you copy the project to PS, the activity remains unchanged.

Plant and Work Center

Microsoft Project does not use these two objects as in R/3. However it does have resources for a project, which can be planned. At present it is not possible to transfer details from capacity planning between the two programs. The plant is transferred to the *Text20* field and the work center to the *Text21* field in the task. These two values are combined to depict the resource.



Work center *Assembly* in plant *1000* would become resource *1000/Assembly* in Microsoft Project.

Work (Planned and Actual)

Work is transferred from R/3 PS to Microsoft Project. However there is a fixed relationship between work and duration in Microsoft Project (see [Scheduling in Microsoft Project and the Project System \[Page 30\]](#)).

Activity Element

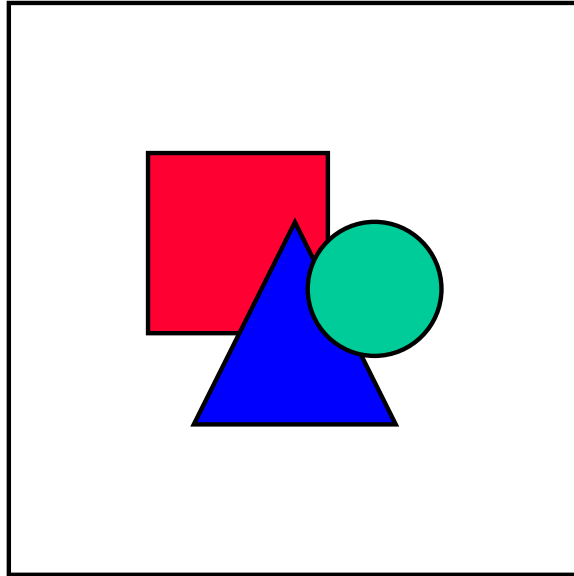
Microsoft Project itself does not have any objects that are hierarchically subordinate to tasks. You can only represent activity elements in Microsoft Project as different resources for a task. This means that only activity elements that have a different work center to the superior activity are transferred to Microsoft Project. They do not appear on the Gantt chart. There is no way of differentiating between the different activity element types. Open PS does not transfer the work from individual activity elements to the corresponding resources. The work is distributed equally between all resources.

Relationship

Since relationships are common to both the R/3 Project System and Microsoft Project, there are no difficulties mapping them. The four types of relationship (Finish-Start (FS), Start-Start (SS),

Mapping R/3 PS Objects to MS Project Objects

Finish-Finish (FF), and Start-Finish (SF)) are used in both programs. You can also transfer time intervals. In MSP these intervals are only expressed in absolute units, that is days or weeks etc.



In PS it is possible to have more than one relationship between two activities, as long as the relationships are of a different type. This is not possible in Microsoft Project. Therefore only one relationship is transferred.

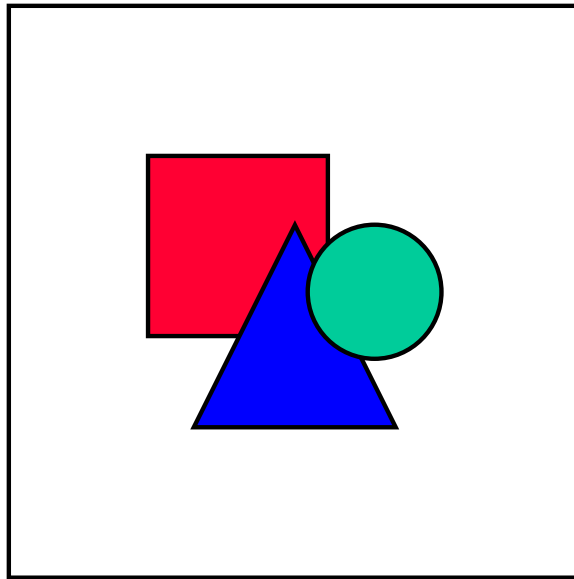
You can use the *Predecessors* and *Successors* fields in Microsoft Project to display the task to which a task is linked. If the relationship is not a FS relationship (default value), the relationship type is displayed. Any time interval between the two tasks is also displayed. Here the tasks are referred to by their ID, which is the line number in the project.

In Microsoft Project a task that must start or finish before another task can begin is called a **predecessor** task. A task that depends on the start or finish of a preceding task is called a **successor** task.

Milestone

Open PS supports both WBS element milestones and activity milestones. They are both represented as milestone tasks in Microsoft Project.

Mapping R/3 PS Objects to MS Project Objects



Irrespective of the settings in the PS activity, Open PS always sets the date of a milestone to the start of a task in Microsoft Project.

WBS Element Milestone

This is shown as a task with duration 0 days for which the *Mark task as milestone* indicator is set. It appears in the Gantt chart as a black rhombus (in the standard settings). It is distinguished from an activity milestone by the entry in the *Text17* field - *WBS Element*. WBS element milestones appear in the Gantt chart immediately under the summary task that corresponds to the WBS element.

Activity Milestone

This is shown as a task with duration 0 days for which the *Mark task as milestone* indicator is set. It appears in the Gantt chart as a black rhombus (in the standard settings). It is distinguished from a WBS element milestone by the entry in the *Text17* field - *NetworkActivity*. Activity milestones appear in the Gantt chart immediately under the task that corresponds to the activity.

Detailed Mapping

For details of how fields in R/3 PS are mapped to fields in Microsoft Project, refer to [Detailed Mapping of Fields \[Page 36\]](#)

Objects that are not mapped from R/3 PS to Microsoft Project

At the present point of time (Release 1.0) the following objects in R/3 PS are not mapped to Microsoft Project:

- PS texts
- Documents
- Material components

Mapping R/3 PS Objects to MS Project Objects

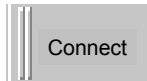
Creating an R/3 Project from a Microsoft Project

Prerequisites

Objects created in Microsoft Project have to suffice certain criteria before they can be transferred to the R/3 Project System. For details of these criteria, refer to [Mapping Microsoft Project Objects to the R/3 Project System \[Page 27\]](#).

Procedure

8. Open MS Project.



6. Choose

The *R/3 PS Log On* dialog box appears. Select your user and the R/3 system to which you want to connect. Choose *Log on*.

For information on how to set up users and systems in the Logon dialog box, see [Initial Settings \[Page 12\]](#).

3. Choose .

The *Open PS Wizard* appears. Select *Transfer current MSP project to R/3 PS* and choose *Next*.

4. The *Project Configuration Parameters* dialog box appears. Here you must enter a project definition, a description for the project, a project profile, and a network profile. The network profile that you enter here overwrites the network profile in the project profile.



The project definition you enter must fit any coding mask that has been defined in the R/3 target system. For example, if a coding mask P-0000-00-00 has been defined, your second entry must be a number. If you enter any other character, including a blank, the system issues an error message and stops processing the current transfer.



The project profile, network profile and network type that you enter here must already exist in the relevant system and client.



Make sure you use a network type (or a network profile that calls up a network type) that supports external numbers. Transfer to PS is otherwise not possible.

If the project is the same as the project in the *Properties* box of your current Microsoft Project, OpenPS automatically synchronizes the projects (see [Synchronization \[Page 34\]](#)).

5. The *Action Log* dialog appears. If you want Open PS to create a log of the actions, select the *Create log file* indicator. Choose *Start*.

Creating an R/3 Project from a Microsoft Project

The project is transferred. In the dialog box short messages appear. If you want to see the log (presuming you have previously set the indicator), choose *Display Log File*. Otherwise choose *Close* to leave the dialog box and edit the project in MS Project.

Result

The project is transferred to the selected PS system. The objects in Microsoft Project are mapped to objects in PS as described in [Mapping Microsoft Project Objects to the R/3 Project System \[Page 27\]](#).

Mapping Microsoft Project Objects to the R/3 Project System

Use

This is in general the more complex of the two mapping operations, since the Microsoft Project objects have to be in certain formats in order to be mapped successfully to the R/3 Project System. The mapping of R/3 Project System objects to Microsoft Project is described in [Mapping R/3 PS Objects to MS Project Objects \[Page 19\]](#).

Features

How MS Project Objects are Mapped to the Project System

When creating objects in Microsoft Project that you want to transfer to R/3 PS at a later date, you must remember that the names of projects and WBS elements in the Project System must be unique. If you try to create a project definition or WBS element that already exists in the R/3 system, Open PS issues an error message during transfer and the project is not created.

Project Information

When you create a project in Microsoft Project, the program creates so called Program Information (a dialog box with default values appears). This information is used to create the project definition in PS. The project dates are taken from the summary tasks.

Summary Tasks

WBS elements as such do not exist in Microsoft Project. Open PS maps summary tasks to WBS elements in PS.

For a task to be a summary task, it must have subordinate tasks.



The first task in your project must be a summary task. Otherwise it cannot be transferred to R/3 PS.

For details on the syntax of the names you can use for summary tasks, refer to the Names of Microsoft Project Objects section.

Tasks

Tasks in Microsoft Project are the equivalent of activities in the Project System. Since an activity number in PS can have up to four characters, you can only use this number of characters in Microsoft Project.

Entering resources

In Microsoft Project you can enter resources for a task. If, however, you want the resources to be transferred to the R/3 Project System as work centers, you must enter the resource as follows:

Mapping Microsoft Project Objects to the R/3 Project System

1. Open the resource sheet by clicking on the icon in the left-hand margin.



2. If they are not already present, insert the fields *Text20* and *Text21* for the plant and the work center respectively in the table. (In Microsoft Project select the column to the right of where you want to insert the new field and choose *Insert Column* in the context menu. Select the field name *Text20* or *Text21*. If you want, you can add another title for the field, such as Plant or Work Center. Choose OK.)
3. In *Text20* enter the plant and in *Text21* the work center.



Both the plant and the work center must exist in the R/3 system, before you can transfer them from Microsoft Project

You can enter several resources for a task in Microsoft Project. Open PS assigns the first resource to the activity and the following resources to the activity elements. The distribution of work amongst the resources is not transferred to R/3. The work is distributed evenly between the work centers in the Project System.



Although you can enter the activity type in the *Text17* field, Open PS always creates internal activities in PS. However, during synchronization the activity type is not changed.

Milestones

Milestones in Microsoft Project are defined as tasks with a duration of 0 days. They have the *Mark task as milestone* indicator set. Milestones in Microsoft Project do not have the same functionality as milestones in the R/3 Project System. Therefore you will in general have to edit the milestones in the Project System, before you can use them.

Milestones for summary tasks

In Microsoft Project the milestone must be directly under the summary task, if you want to transfer it as a WBS element milestone. These are transferred to the Project System as WBS element milestones. They are not linked directly to the summary task. If a milestone is the earliest or latest subordinate task, the milestone defines the start or finish date for the summary task. If you move the milestone, the summary task is moved automatically. This is one way of assigning a milestone to the start or finish of a WBS element. You can thus use milestones to specify the dates of a WBS element independently of the subordinate task (activity dates). This is only valid in Microsoft Project.

Milestone for tasks

These are transferred to the Project System as activity milestones. In Microsoft Project the milestone must be directly under the task, if you want to transfer it as an activity milestone. Again they are not linked directly to the superior task. However, you can create a relationship between a task and a milestone. As a result if you move the task in Microsoft Project, the milestone is also moved.

Mapping Microsoft Project Objects to the R/3 Project System



It is not possible to specify in Open PS whether a milestone refers to the start or finish of an activity. When it creates a milestone in the Project System, the milestone date is automatically given the start date of the activity or the WBS element. Any entries you made in Microsoft Project are overwritten.

Relationships

Since relationships are common to both the R/3 Project System and Microsoft Project, there are no difficulties mapping them. The four types of relationship (Finish-Start (FS), Start-Start (SS), Finish-Finish (FF), and Start-Finish (SF)) are used in both programs. You can also transfer time intervals, expressed either in absolute values or as a percentage of one of the two activities.

You can use the Predecessors and Successors fields in Microsoft Project to display the task to which a task is linked. If the relationship is not a FS relationship (default value), the relationship type is displayed. Any time interval between the two tasks is also displayed. Here the tasks are referred to by their ID, which is the line number in the project.

In Microsoft Project a task that must start or finish before another task can begin is called a **predecessor** task. A task that depends on the start or finish of a preceding task is called a **successor** task.

Names of Microsoft Project Objects

To be transferred correctly to the Project System, the names of the various Microsoft Project objects have to meet the same criteria as the names of the corresponding PS objects.

Microsoft Project Object	Corresponding PS Object	Type of Entry	Maximum Length (characters)	Unique
Summary task	WBS element	Alphanumeric	24	Y
Task	Activity	Alphanumeric (see below)	4	Within the network
Milestone	Milestone	Numeric	12	Within the project



Although it is possible to use letters to depict activities, this can produce unexpected results in PS. We therefore recommend that you only use numbers for activities.

See also: [Detailed Mapping of Fields \[Page 36\]](#)

Scheduling in Microsoft Project and the Project System

Scheduling in Microsoft Project and the Project System

Use

Scheduling in Microsoft Project and the R/3 Project System differs in detail. This can cause unexpected results when transferring data between the two programs.

Features

Scheduling in Microsoft Project

In Microsoft Project scheduling is only in one direction. You decide when you create a project whether the system should schedule from the project start date or the project finish date. If you choose scheduling from the start, all tasks are initially scheduled to start as soon as possible. If you schedule from the finish, all tasks are scheduled to start as late as possible.

Constraints

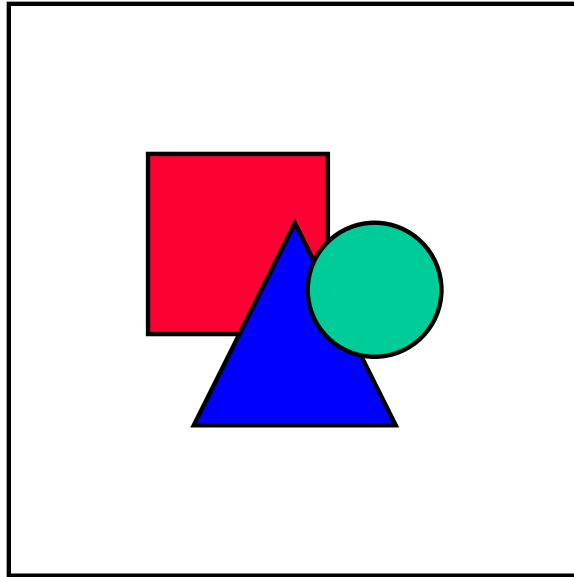
You can add constraints to a task in Microsoft Project either manually or automatically.

Manual constraints

1. To add manually, call up the detail screen for the task. Go to the *Advanced* tab page
2. In the *Constraint Task* section, enter the type of constraint and the date. The following types of constraint are available in Microsoft Project:
 - Start no earlier than
 - Start no later than
 - Finish no earlier than
 - Finish no later than
 - Must start on
 - Must finish on
 - As late as possible
 - As soon as possible

The last two options are not strictly constraints. Depending on whether you are scheduling from the start or the finish, the default value is either *As soon as possible* or *As late as possible*. If, for example, you change the value from *As soon as possible* to *As late as possible* the task is scheduled to finish as late as possible within the period of the summary task. In this case successor tasks are taken into account.

Scheduling in Microsoft Project and the Project System



This is one way of moving dates in OpenPS from earliest set of dates to latest or vice-versa.

3. Choose *OK*.

Automatic Constraints

If you move a task by dragging it in the diagram area or by entering a date, Microsoft Project automatically sets a constraint for the task. If the project is scheduled from the start, it sets a *Start no earlier than* constraint. If the project is scheduled from the finish, the system sets a *Finish no later than* constraint.

Duration, Work, and Resources

Work and duration are defined in Microsoft Project as in the R/3 Project System. Work is the amount of effort, measured in time units, put into a task by a resource. The duration is amount of time between the start and finish of the task. Resources are the people, equipment, office space etc. for carrying out a task. On the Resource sheet, you define the resource (see Entering Resources in [Mapping Microsoft Project Objects to the R/3 Project System \[Page 27\]](#)) specifying how many units are available at this resource.

In Microsoft Project duration, work, and resources are mutually dependent:

$$\text{Duration} = \text{Work} / \text{Resources}$$

On the *Advanced* tab page you specify which of these three parameters is to be kept constant in the *Task type* field. The program uses the settings from the calendar and other options to convert units



You have created a task that has a duration of 10 days and assigned a resource to this task with one unit. In the project options you have specified a 5 day week with an 8 hour working day. The system then calculates the work to be 80 hrs. If you then change the duration to 12 days, the following happens:

- If the task has a fixed duration, the work increases to 96 hrs (12x8), and the resources remain at one unit.

Scheduling in Microsoft Project and the Project System

- If the task has fixed work, the work remains at 80 hrs but only 0.83 units resources are required.
- If the task has fixed units, the units required remain one and the work increases to 96 hrs

Since the number of resources is not transferred to the Project System, use tasks with fixed work if you want to change the duration and with fixed duration if you want to change the work.

Scheduling in the R/3 Project System

In the Project System networks and projects are always scheduled forwards and backwards. The differences between the various scheduling types are the date from which the system starts scheduling and the direction in which it schedules first.

In forward scheduling the system:

- starts at the basic start date and schedules forwards
- determines the earliest activity dates
- determines the scheduled finish date
- schedules backwards
- determines the latest activity dates
- determines the latest start date

Similarly in backward scheduling the system:

- starts at the basic finish date and schedules backwards
- determines the latest activity dates
- determines the scheduled start date
- schedules forwards
- determines the earliest activity dates
- determines the earliest finish date

This means that in the Project System there are always two sets of dates for an activity, the earliest and the latest.

How the dates of the WBS elements are determined and how these dates are passed on in the hierarchy depends on the system settings.

For more details on scheduling, see [Dates \[Ext.\]](#) (Component PS-DAT) in the SAP Library.

Transfer of dates to/from Microsoft Project

If a project that has been scheduled in the Project System is transferred to Microsoft Project the earliest dates are used, if you choose *Schedule project from start* in the OpenPS wizard; the latest dates are used, if you choose *Schedule project from finish*.

Constraints

If a task with a constraint is transferred to the R/3 Project System, the same type of constraint is set in PS as in Microsoft Project. That means for example, if a start constraint is set in Microsoft Project a start constraint is also set in the R/3 Project System. This also applies to constraints that are set automatically by Microsoft Project (see Automatic Constraints above).

Synchronization

Synchronization

Use

Synchronization is the term used to describe the comparison of versions of a project that exist in both Microsoft Project and the R/3 Project System. After OpenPS has compared the two versions, you can update either Microsoft Project or the Project System.


Features

When you transfer a project from or to Microsoft Project, OpenPS automatically looks to see whether there is a link between the two projects. The first time you transfer a project in OpenPS it enters the details in the *Properties* (*File* → *Properties*) on the *Custom* tab page. When you transfer a project to or from Microsoft Project, OpenPS checks these fields. If the current project is linked to the project you entered in the *Project definition* field of the *Configuration Parameters* dialog box, OpenPS automatically synchronizes the two projects. Otherwise it creates a new project.

You can see whether OpenPS is synchronizing two projects or creating a new project on the next screen. If it is synchronizing the following message appears in the top right corner of the dialog box: *Synchronize active MS project with PS project* or *Synchronize PS project with active MS project*, depending on which way you are transferring. You then continue as in creating a project ((see [Creating a MS Project from an R/3 Project \[Page 18\]](#) or [Creating a R/3 Project from a Microsoft Project \[Page 25\]](#)).

OpenPS checks whether it is possible to synchronize the two projects and prepares the necessary actions.

A rectangular button with the word "Update" in the center.

If the checks run without any errors, the  button appears at the bottom of the dialog box. You can examine the log and then accept or reject the results of the synchronization.

Synchronization is always in one direction only. This means that if you have made changes to both the R/3 and the MSP version of a project, it is not possible to synchronize both versions at the same time.

Copying from Microsoft Project to the R/3 Project System

As in creating a new project, this is the more complex direction. If you have made changes to your project in Microsoft Project, OpenPS checks the hierarchy. If you have made any changes to the hierarchy, OpenPS deletes the existing hierarchy in PS and creates a new one. In this case it also deletes the existing network and creates a new one with the correct assignments of activities to WBS elements. If you cannot delete the project hierarchy in PS, for instance due to the status, Open PS issues an error message. It is not possible to update such a project using Open PS.



If you have not installed Note 170121 in your R/3 system, in certain circumstances you can destroy the project hierarchy. It is therefore essential that you install this note and related notes before working with Open PS for Microsoft Project.

If you have only changed tasks, OpenPS only corrects the activities in the network.

Copying from the R/3 Project System to Microsoft Project

When you copy a project from PS to Microsoft Project, OpenPS first creates a new project to which it copies the relevant object from the PS project. It uses the same names for the objects (summary tasks, tasks etc.) as in the existing MSP project. However this is not a problem as objects with the same name can exist in different projects in Microsoft Project. You can then save the project under the existing name or a new name. If you then try to transfer this new project to the existing PS project, OpenPS still goes to Synchronize mode.

Detailed Mapping of Fields

Detailed Mapping of Fields

The following tables present the mapping of fields in the R/3 Project System to Microsoft Project for various objects.

Project Definition

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
PROJECT_DEFINITION	ProjectDefinition from configuration screen
DESCRIPTION	Description from configuration screen
MASK_ID	
RESPONSIBLE_NO	
APPLICANT_NO	
COMP_CODE	
BUS_AREA	
CONTROLLING_AREA	
PROFIT_CTR	
PROJECT_CURRENCY	
PROJECT_CURRENCY_ISO	
NETWORK_ASSIGNMENT	
START	Project.ProjectStart
FINISH	Project.ProjectFinish
PLANT	
CALENDAR	
PLAN_BASIC	
PLAN_FCST	
TIME_UNIT	
TIME_UNIT_ISO	
NETWORK_PROFILE	NetworkProfile from configuration screen
PROJECT_PROFILE	ProjectProfile from configuration screen
BUDGET_PROFILE	
PROJECT_STOCK	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

OBJECTCLASS	
STATISTICAL	
TAXJURCODE	
INT_PROFILE	
WBS_SCHED_PROFILE	
CSH_BDGT_PROFILE	
PLAN_PROFILE	
JOINT_VENTURE	
RECOVERY_IND	
EQUITY_TYPE	
JV_OBJECT_TYPE	
JV_JIB_CLASS	
JV_JIB_SUB_CLASS_A	
OBJECTCLASS_EXT	

WBS Element

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
WBS_ELEMENT	SummaryTask.Name
PROJECT_DEFINITION	ProjectDefinition from configuration screen
DESCRIPTION	SummaryTask.Text1
SHORT_ID	SummaryTask.WBS
RESPONSIBLE_NO	
APPLICANT_NO	
COMP_CODE	
BUS_AREA	
CO_AREA	
PROFIT_CTR	
PROJ_TYPE	
NETWORK_ASSIGNMENT	
COSTING_SHEET	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

OVERHEAD_KEY	
CALENDAR	
PRIORITY	
EQUIPMENT	
FUNCTIONAL_LOCATION	
CURRENCY	
CURRENCY_ISO	
PLANT	
USER_FIELD_KEY	
USER_FIELD_CHAR20_1	
USER_FIELD_CHAR20_2	
USER_FIELD_CHAR10_1	
USER_FIELD_CHAR10_2	
USER_FIELD_QUAN1	
USER_FIELD_UNIT1	
USER_FIELD_UNIT1_ISO	
USER_FIELD_QUAN2	
USER_FIELD_UNIT2	
USER_FIELD_UNIT2_ISO	
USER_FIELD_CURR1	
USER_FIELD_CUKY1	
USER_FIELD_CUKY1_ISO	
USER_FIELD_CURR2	
USER_FIELD_CUKY2	
USER_FIELD_CUKY2_ISO	
USER_FIELD_DATE1	
USER_FIELD_DATE2	
USER_FIELD_FLAG1	
USER_FIELD_FLAG2	
OBJECTCLASS	Configuration – „PR“

Detailed Mapping of Fields

STATISTICAL	
TAXJURCODE	
INT_PROFILE	
JOINT_VENTURE	
RECOVERY_IND	
EQUITY_TYPE	
JV_OBJECT_TYPE	
JV_JIB_CLASS	
JV_JIB_SUB_CLASS_A	
OBJECTCLASS_EXT	
WBS_PLANNING_ELEMENT	
WBS_ACCOUNT_ASSIGNMENT_ELEMENT	
WBS_BILLING_ELEMENT	
RESPSBL_CCTR	
RESPSBL_CCTR_CONTROLLING_AREA	
REQUEST_CCTR	
REQUEST_COMP_CODE	
REQUEST_CCTR_CONTROLLING_AREA	
LOCATION	
CHANGE_NO	
INVEST_PROFILE	
RES_ANAL_KEY	
WBS_CCTR_POSTED_ACTUAL	
WBS_BASIC_START_DATE oTask.Start	
WBS_BASIC_FINISH_DATE oTask.Finish	
WBS_FORECAST_START_DATE	
WBS_FORECAST_FINISH_DATE	
WBS_ACTUAL_START_DATE	
WBS_ACTUAL_FINISH_DATE	
WBS_BASIC_DURATION	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

WBS_BASIC_DUR_UNIT	
WBS_BASIC_DUR_UNIT_ISO	
WBS_FORECAST_DURATION	
WBS_FORECAST_DUR_UNIT	
WBS_FORECAST_DUR_UNIT_ISO	
WBS_ACTUAL_DURATION	
WBS_ACTUAL_DUR_UNIT	
WBS_ACTUAL_DUR_UNIT_ISO	
Level – Auxillary field for transferring PS hierarchy	SummaryTask.Number20
ObjectType	SummaryTask.Text16
SubObjectType	SummaryTask.Text17
Save user project view	SummaryTask.Number19

Network

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
NETWORK	Task.Text30
NETWORK_TYPE	NetworkType from configuration screen
SHORT_TEXT	ProjectDefinition or WBS_Element
PLANT	
PROFIT_CTR	
WBS_ELEMENT	
TAXJURCODE	
OBJECTCLASS	
FINISH_DATE	Task.Finish
START_DATE	Task.Start
MRP_CONTROLLER	
SCHED_TYPE	1 – Forward, 2 - Backward
PRIORITY	
PROJECT_DEFINITION	
NOT_AUTO_SCHEDULE (MSP->PS always set)	
NOT_AUTO_COSTING (MSP->PS always set)	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

NOT_MRP_APPLICABLE (MSP->PS always set)	
PROFILE	Profile from configuration screen
FINISH_DATE_FORECAST	
START_DATE_FORECAST	
SCHED_TYPE_FORECAST	
OBJECTCLASS_EXT	

Activity

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
NETWORK	Task.Text30
ACTIVITY	Task.Name
CONTROL_KEY	Configuration for object subtypes – Task.Text21
WORK_CNTR	Task.Resources.Text21
PLANT	Task.Resources.Text20
DESCRIPTION	Task.Text1 and Task.Text15
VENDOR_NO	
PRICE	
PRICE_UNIT	
COST_ELEM	
CURRENCY	
CURRENCY_ISO	
INFO_REC	
PURCH_ORG	
PUR_GROUP	
MATL_GROUP	
FLEXIBLE_DURATION	
NUMBER_OF_CAPACITIES	
PERCENT_OF_WORK	
MILESTONE	
ACTTYPE	
ACTIVITY_COSTS	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

PROJECT_DEFINITION	
WBS_ELEMENT	Task.Text29
FACTORY_CALENDAR	
DISTRIBUTING_KEY	
PRIORITY	
TAXJURCODE	
OBJECTCLASS	
PROFIT_CTR	
NOT_MRP_APPLICABLE	
PROJECT_SUMMARIZATION	
OPERATION_MEASURE_UNIT	
OPERATION_MEASURE_UNIT_ISO	
PLND_DELRY	
DURATION_NORMAL	Task.Duration – depends on calendar in project and DURATION_NORMAL_UNIT_ISO
DURATION_NORMAL_UNIT	
DURATION_NORMAL_UNIT_ISO	Unit for DURATION_NORMAL
DURATION_MINIMUM	
DURATION_MINIMUM_UNIT	
DURATION_MINIMUM_UNIT_ISO	
CONSTRAINT_TYPE_START	Select Case ScheduleFromStart Case "1" 'Must Start On m_Task.ConstraintType = pjMSO Case "2" 'Start No Earlier Than m_Task.ConstraintType = pjSNET Case "3" 'Start No Later Than m_Task.ConstraintType = pjSNLT Case Else End Select

Detailed Mapping of Fields

CONSTRAINT_TYPE_FINISH	Select Case ScheduleFromFinish Case "1" 'Must Finish On m_Task.ConstraintType = pjMFO Case "2" 'Finish No Earlier Than m_Task.ConstraintType = pjFNET Case "3" 'Finish No Later Than m_Task.ConstraintType = pjFNLT Case Else End Select
WORK_ACTIVITY	Sum of activity and activity element work: Task.Work – depends on UN_WORK_UNIT
UN_WORK	
UN_WORK_ISO	Project.DefaultWorkUnits
EARLY_START_DATE	Transfer from PS to MSP <ul style="list-style-type: none">If transfer option „Schedule from start" -> Task.Start Transfer from MSP to PS If MS project is scheduled from start ->Task.Start
EARLY_START_TIME	
EARLY_FINISH_DATE	Transfer from PS to MSP <ul style="list-style-type: none">If transfer option „Schedule from start" -> Task.Finish Transfer from MSP to PS <ul style="list-style-type: none">If MS project is scheduled from start -> Task.Finish
EARLY_FINISH_TIME	
LATEST_START_DATE	Transfer from PS to MSP <ul style="list-style-type: none">If transfer option „Schedule from finish" --> Task.Start Transfer from MSP to PS <ul style="list-style-type: none">If MS project is scheduled from finish -> Task.Start
LATEST_START_TIME	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

LATEST_FINISH_DATE	<p>Transfer from PS to MSP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If transfer option „Schedule from finish" -> Task.Finish <p>Transfer from MSP to PS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If MS project is scheduled from finish -> Task.Finish
LATEST_FINISH_TIME	
FLOAT_FREE	
FLOAT_TOTAL	
CONSTRAINT_START_DATE	<p>Select Case m_Task.ConstraintType Case pjMSO, pjSNET, pjSNLT</p> <p>Constraint_Start_Date=Task.ConstraintDate</p> <p>Case Else</p> <p>End Select</p>
CONSTRAINT_START_TIME	
CONSTRAINT_FINISH_DATE	<p>Select Case m_Task.ConstraintType Case pjMFO, pjFNET, pjFNLT</p> <p>Constraint_Finish_Date=Task.ConstraintDate</p> <p>Case Else</p> <p>End Select</p>
CONSTRAINT_FINISH_TIME	
USER_FIELD_KEY	
USER_FIELD_CHAR20_1	
USER_FIELD_CHAR20_2	
USER_FIELD_CHAR10_1	
USER_FIELD_CHAR10_2	
USER_FIELD_QUAN1	
USER_FIELD_UNIT1	
USER_FIELD_UNIT1_ISO	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

USER_FIELD_QUAN2	
USER_FIELD_UNIT2	
USER_FIELD_UNIT2_ISO	
USER_FIELD_CURR1	
USER_FIELD_CURR2	
USER_FIELD_CUKY1	
USER_FIELD_CUKY1_ISO	
USER_FIELD_CUKY2	
USER_FIELD_CUKY2_ISO	
USER_FIELD_DATE1	
USER_FIELD_DATE2	
USER_FIELD_FLAG1	
USER_FIELD_FLAG2	
DURATION_NORMAL_FC	
DURATION_NORMAL_FC_UNIT	
DURATION_NORMAL_FC_UNIT_ISO	
DURATION_MINIMUM_FC	
DURATION_MINIMUM_FC_UNIT	
DURATION_MINIMUM_FC_UNIT_ISO	
CONSTRAINT_TYPE_FINISH_FC	
CONSTRAINT_TYPE_START_FC	
CONSTRAINT_START_DATE_FC	
CONSTRAINT_START_TIME_FC	
CONSTRAINT_FINISH_DATE_FC	
CONSTRAINT_FINISH_TIME_FC	
EARLY_START_DATE_FC	
EARLY_START_TIME_FC	
EARLY_FINISH_DATE_FC	
EARLY_FINISH_TIME_FC	
LATEST_START_DATE_FC	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

LATEST_START_TIME_FC	
LATEST_FINISH_DATE_FC	
LATEST_FINISH_TIME_FC	
FLOAT_FREE_FC	
FLOAT_TOTAL_FC	
OBJECTCLASS_EXT	
ActivityUniqueID (NETWORK / ACTIVITY) – Help	Task.Text20
Level – Auxiliary field for transferring PS hierarchy	Task.Number20
ObjectType	Task.Text16
SubObjectType	Task.Text17
TaskType	Task.Type – default pjFixedDuration
Save user project view	Task.Number19

Activity Element

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
NETWORK	Task.Text30
ACTIVITY	Task.Name
ELEMENT	Next number in loop
CONTROL_KEY	
WORK_CNTR	Task.Resources.Text21
PLANT	Task.Recources.Text20
DESCRIPTION	Task.Text1
VENDOR_NO	
PRICE	
PRICE_UNIT	
COST_ELEM	
CURRENCY	
CURRENCY_ISO	
INFO_REC	
PURCH_ORG	
PUR_GROUP	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

MATL_GROUP	
NUMBER_OF_CAPACITIES	
PERCENT_OF_WORK	
ACTTYPE	
ACTIVITY_COSTS	
PROJECT_DEFINITION	
WBS_ELEMENT	
DISTRIBUTING_KEY	
TAXJURCODE	
PROFIT_CTR	
NOT_MRP_APPLICABLE	
PROJECT_SUMMARIZATION	
OPERATION_MEASURE_UNIT	
OPERATION_MEASURE_UNIT_ISO	
PLND_DELR	
WORK_ACTIVITY	
UN_WORK	
UN_WORK_ISO	
EARLY_START_DATE	Only transfer from MSP to PS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If MS project is scheduled from start -> Task.Start
EARLY_START_TIME	
EARLY_FINISH_DATE	Only transfer from MSP to PS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If MS project is scheduled from start -> Task.Start
EARLY_FINISH_TIME	
LATEST_START_DATE	Only transfer from MSP to PS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If MS project is scheduled from start -> Task.Start
LATEST_START_TIME	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

LATEST_FINISH_DATE	Only transfer from MSP to PS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If MS project is scheduled from start -> Task.Start
LATEST_FINISH_TIME	
USER_FIELD_KEY	
USER_FIELD_CHAR20_1	
USER_FIELD_CHAR20_2	
USER_FIELD_CHAR10_1	
USER_FIELD_CHAR10_2	
USER_FIELD_QUAN1	
USER_FIELD_UNIT1	
USER_FIELD_UNIT1_ISO	
USER_FIELD_QUAN2	
USER_FIELD_UNIT2	
USER_FIELD_UNIT2_ISO	
USER_FIELD_CURR1	
USER_FIELD_CUKY1	
USER_FIELD_CUKY1_ISO	
USER_FIELD_CURR2	
USER_FIELD_CUKY2	
USER_FIELD_CUKY2_ISO	
USER_FIELD_DATE1	
USER_FIELD_DATE2	
USER_FIELD_FLAG1	
USER_FIELD_FLAG2	
EARLY_START_DATE_FC	
EARLY_START_TIME_FC	
EARLY_FINISH_DATE_FC	
EARLY_FINISH_TIME_FC	
LATEST_START_DATE_FC	
LATEST_START_TIME_FC	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

LATEST_FINISH_DATE_FC	
LATEST_FINISH_TIME_FC	
OBJECTCLASS_EXT	
OFFSET_START	
OFFSET_START_UNIT	
OFFSET_START_UNIT_ISO	
OFFSET_END	
OFFSET_END_UNIT	
OFFSET_END_UNIT_ISO	

Relationship

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
NETWORK_PREDECESSOR	Task.Text30
ACTIVITY_PREDECESSOR	Task.Name
NETWORK_SUCCESOR	Tasks(SuccessorID from Task.Successor).Text30
ACTIVITY_SUCCESOR	Tasks(SuccessorID from Task.Successor).Name
RELATION_TYPE	RelationType from Task.Successor
DURATION_RELATION_UNIT	
DURATION_RELATION	Relationship duration with DURATION_RELATION_UNIT_ISO
DURATION_RELATION_UNIT_ISO	Unit for DURATION_RELATION
FACTORY_CALENDAR	
PERCENT_OF_SUC_PR	
DURATION_KEY	
WORK_CNTR	
WORK_CNTR	

WBS Element Milestone

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
MILESTONE_NUMBER	MilestoneTask.Name
WBS_ELEMENT	Superior SummaryTask.Name ins Task.Text29
MILESTONE_USAGE	

Detailed Mapping of Fields

DESCRIPTION	Milestone.Text1
SCHED_MILESTONE_DATE_BASIC	MilestoneTask.Start
SCHED_MILESTONE_TIME_BASIC	
SCHED_MILESTONE_DATE_FORECAST	
SCHED_MILESTONE_TIME_FORECAST	
FIXED_MILESTONE_DATE_BASIC	
FIXED_MILESTONE_TIME_BASIC	MilestoneTask.ConstraintDate
FIXED_MILESTONE_DATE_FORECAST	
FIXED_MILESTONE_TIME_FORECAST	
ACTUAL_DATE	
ACTUAL_TIME	
LATEST_DATES_INDICATOR	
OFFSET_START_END_INDICATOR	
OFFSET_MILESTONE_DATE	
OFFSET_MILESTONE_DATE_UNIT	
OFFSET_MILESTONE_DATE_UNIT_ISO	
OFFSET_PERCENTAGE	
TREND_ANALYSIS_INDICATOR	
EARNED_VALUE_INDICATOR	
PERCENTAGE_OF_COMPLETION	
SALES_DOC_DATE_INDICATOR	
INVOICE_PERCENTAGE	
Level – Auxiliary field for transferring PS hierarchy	Task.Number20
Milestone_Indicator	Task.Milestone
ObjectType	Task.Text16
SubObjectType	Task.Text17
Save user project view	MilestoneTask.Number19

Activity Milestone

Field in R/3 PS	Field in MS Project
-----------------	---------------------

Detailed Mapping of Fields

MILESTONE_NUMBER	MilestoneTask.Name
NETWORK	Superior Task.Text30
ACTIVITY	Superior Task.Name in Task.Text29
MILESTONE_USAGE	
DESCRIPTION	MilestoneTask.Text1
SCHED_MILESTONE_DATE_BASIC	MilestoneTask.Start
SCHED_MILESTONE_TIME_BASIC	
SCHED_MILESTONE_DATE_FORECAST	
SCHED_MILESTONE_TIME_FORECAST	
FIXED_MILESTONE_DATE_BASIC	
FIXED_MILESTONE_TIME_BASIC	
FIXED_MILESTONE_DATE_FORECAST	
FIXED_MILESTONE_TIME_FORECAST	
ACTUAL_DATE	
ACTUAL_TIME	
LATEST_DATES_INDICATOR	
OFFSET_START_END_INDICATOR	
OFFSET_MILESTONE_DATE	
OFFSET_MILESTONE_DATE_UNIT	
OFFSET_MILESTONE_DATE_UNIT_ISO	
OFFSET_PERCENTAGE	
TREND_ANALYSIS_INDICATOR	
EARNED_VALUE_INDICATOR	
PERCENTAGE_OF_COMPLETION	
SALES_DOC_DATE_INDICATOR	
INVOICE_PERCENTAGE	
ActivityUniqueID (NETWORK / ACTIVITY) – Help	MilestoneTask.Text2
Level – Auxiliary field for transferring PS hierarchy	MilestoneTask.Number20
Milestone_Indicator	MilestoneTask.Milestone
ObjectType	MilestoneTask.Text16

Detailed Mapping of Fields

SubObjectType	MilestoneTask.Text17
Save user project view	MilestoneTask.Number19

Open PS for Palm



The Open PS Suite of programs is developed independently of the R/3 release cycle. This means that this documentation may be outdated. You can download the latest documentation from the PS Homepage in SAPNet.

Use

With this program you can use a 3Com Palm to confirm activities in a SAP R/3 project.

You download the work details (planned, actual and forecast work) of network activities from the SAP R/3 Project System to a 3Com Palm III or higher. You can then call up the activities on your Palm and enter confirmations without access to the R/3 system. When you have access to the system again, you can then upload (sync) the data from your Palm to the R/3 Project System.

In projects the people responsible often have to work away from the office. Depending on the type of project this could mean, for example, a construction site or at the customers' premises. Previously the person responsible would visit the site and note the progress made. This notes could be on paper or in electronic form, such as in a notebook or in a handheld device. However the data still had to be transferred to the R/3 system by hand in the office. Now you can use Open PS for Palm to "take" your project to the site and make your confirmations there. When you get back to the office, all you have to do is press a button and your project in the R/3 system is updated automatically.

Features

With Open PS for Palm you can enter the actual work, the degree of processing, and the remaining work. You can also stipulate whether a confirmation is a final confirmation. At present (Release 1.0) it is not possible to enter other information, such as the actual dates and duration, wage type, personnel details, or goods movements, that can be entered in an individual confirmation in R/3. It is also possible to [send confirmations using E-mail \[Page 63\]](#).

Activities

9. You install the necessary software on your PC as described in the installation instructions.
10. Before you use Open PS for Palm to confirm activities the first time, you must enter the relevant system data (see [Entering System Data \[Page 54\]](#)).
11. You select the activities to transfer to your Palm in R/3 and then download them (see [Downloading Activities to a Palm Pilot \[Page 56\]](#)).
12. You can then make your confirmations in your Palm. These confirmations can be partial confirmations or final confirmations (see [Making Confirmations with the Palm \[Page 59\]](#)).

The next time you perform a "hot sync", Open PS for Palm automatically uploads the confirmation data to R/3.

Entering System Data

Entering System Data



13. Tap the Open PS icon on the *Applications* screen of your palm

14. From the menu choose *R/3 Logon*.

The following screen appears:



If you work with Groups enter:

- Message server - if you normally require a router string, enter this string in front of the message server
- System name
- Group name
- Client
- User
- Password

If you work with individual servers enter:

- Application server (host name) - if you normally require a router string, enter this string in front of the application server
- System number
- Client
- User

Entering System Data

- Password

Make sure the data is complete and correct (check with the data in SAP Logon).

If any of the entries are missing or are incorrect, the data cannot be transferred and an error log will be displayed after the Hot Sync.

7. Choose OK.



Downloading Activities to a Palm

Downloading Activities to a Palm

In order to confirm activities with the Palm, you must first download the relevant activities from R/3 to your Palm. There are two steps in this process:

- First you select the activities that you want to transfer in R/3.
- You then transfer the data from R/3 to your Palm. The process of transferring data from a PC to a Palm is known as "Hot Sync".

Selecting Activities in R/3

15. To call up the selection transaction, enter OPENPS in the command field. As from Release 4.6C you can choose *Logistics/Accounting* → *Project System* → *Progress* → *Confirmation* → *Open PS for Palm*.
16. On the initial screen enter your selection criteria. You can enter a project definition, a WBS element, or a network or a range of these objects. You can also restrict the selection by specifying the WBS element level and/or the MRP controller.
17. Before you execute the program, you must save a variant. This variant forms the link between R/3 and your Palm. Choose . On the next screen enter a name and a description for the variant. Choose .

"Hot Sync" with Palm

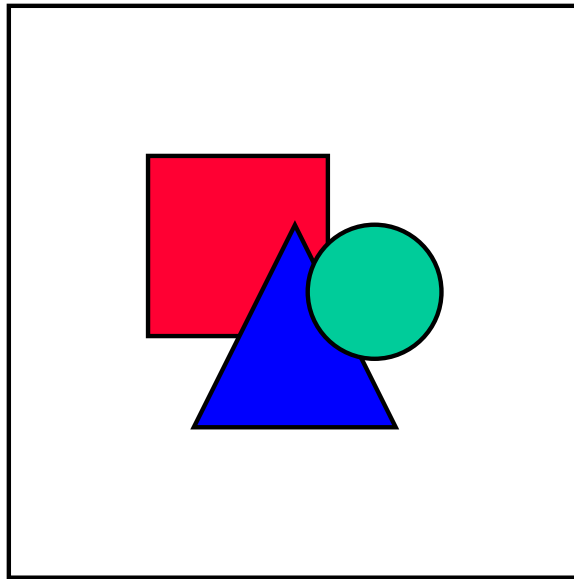
Make sure you have entered the system details in Open PS (see [Entering System Data \[Page 54\]](#)).

Enter the variant in Open PS. To do so:



1. Tap the Open PS icon on the *Applications* screen of your palm.
2. From the menu choose *Preferences*.
3. Enter the variant that you saved previously and the language (two letter acronym as in R/3, for example EN or DE).
4. Here you can also select the Create R/3 errorpool indicator, if you want the system to create an errorpool in the R/3 system.
5. Tap OK.
6. On the main Open PS screen, tap on the arrow in the lower left-hand corner. Normally the words *No sync* are displayed here. From the dialog box choose either *Download* or *Up & Down*.

Downloading Activities to a Palm



You use this switch to determine which way the transfer should run. The default value is *No sync*, which means no data is transferred during hot sync. During *Download* data is transferred from R/3 to the Palm. During *Upload* data is transferred from the Palm to R/3 and during *Up & Down* data is transferred in both directions.



Downloading Activities to a Palm

The next time you carry out a Hot Sync the data is transferred to the Palm.

Making Confirmations with the Palm

Prerequisites

You have selected activities in R/3 and carried out a Hot Sync (see [Downloading Activities \[Page 56\]](#)).

Procedure

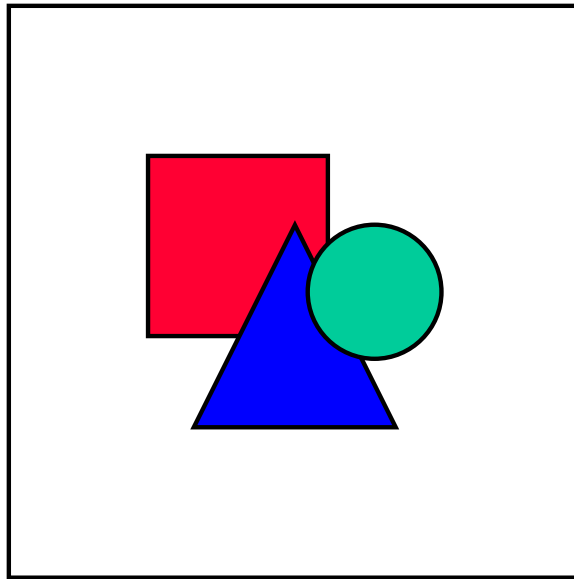
When you start Open PS, a list of the transferred activities appears. There are two views of this list:

- View 1 in which only the short text description is displayed
- and View 2 in which the network number and activity number are also displayed.

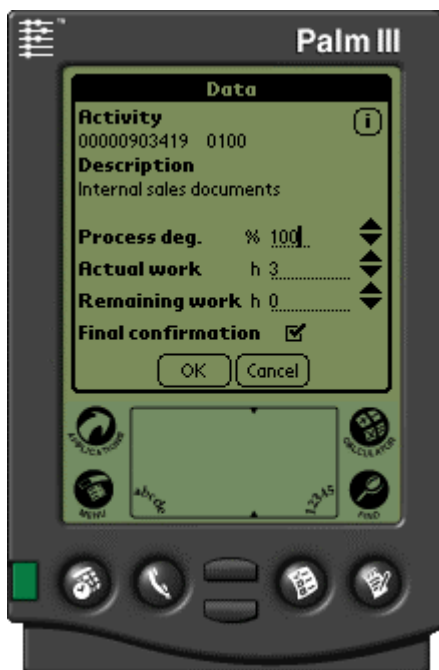
View 1 is the default. Tap on View 2 in the lower right-hand corner of the screen to change view.

1. To select an activity, tap on the description. A new screen appears. Here you can enter the degree of processing, the actual work and the remaining work. You can also stipulate that the confirmation is the final confirmation by setting the relevant indicator.

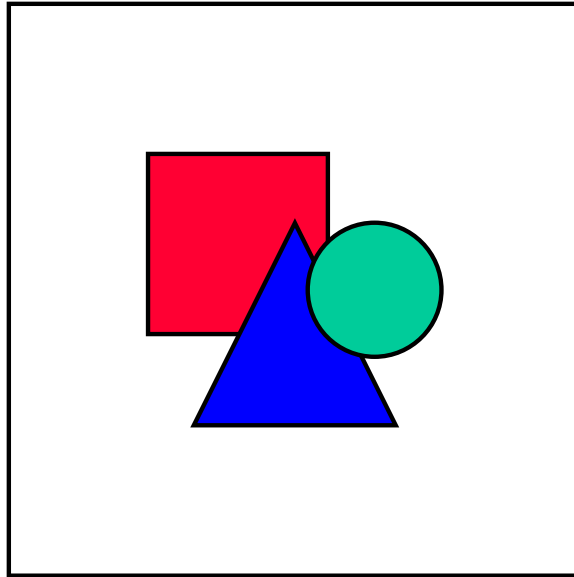
Making Confirmations with the Palm



You can see the current actual, planned, forecast values for work from the last confirmation in R/3 as well as the remaining work by tapping on the Information icon in the top right-hand corner of the screen.



Making Confirmations with the Palm



Unlike in R/3 the three numerical fields are not linked. This means that the actual work is not subtracted from the remaining work and that the degree of processing is not calculated from the total actual work and the remaining work.

When you set the final confirmation flag, Open PS for Palm checks whether the degree of processing is 100 % and that there is no remaining work. If either of these conditions is not true, a message appears offering to correct the numbers automatically. If you accept, Open PS sets the degree of processing to 100 % and the remaining work to 0. Whether you accept or not, you can transfer the activity back to R/3.

2. Choose OK. You return to the list of activities. If you have changed the data, a flag is set next to the activity in the list.
3. Continue as above for other activities.
4. When you have made all the confirmations you want, set the sync indicator to *Upload* or *Up & Down* (see [Downloading Activities \[Page 56\]](#)).

The next time you perform a hot sync the data is transferred to R/3 and the confirmations are made.

Menu Options

When you are in the confirmation detail screen, you can call up the *Options* menu. Here you can carry out the following functions:

Beam

You can beam the current activity to another Palm user who has Open PS installed on their Palm. Point the IR windows of the two Palms at each other and choose *Beam* on your Palm. The activity is transferred.

Reset

Cancels all entries that you have made for the activity and removes the Hot Sync flag from the activity.

Making Confirmations with the Palm**Remove**

Cancels all entries you have made for the activity and deletes the activity from the activity list.

Result

The data is transferred to R/3. Open PS only checks the data formally, for example whether you have entered numbers and not letters. R/3 checks whether the data is plausible as with every confirmation in the system.

When you make a final confirmation for an activity in Open PS, the program removes the activity from the list in your Palm.

See also: [Sending Confirmations by E-Mail \[Page 63\]](#)

Sending Confirmations by E-Mail

Use

As well as using the Open PS interface, you can also send the confirmed activities to any e-mail address. This is particularly useful, if you want to send someone the confirmation just for information.

Activities

To do so, confirm your activities with the Palm as described in [Making Confirmations with the Palm \[Page 59\]](#). After you leave the detail screen for the confirmation, call up the menu and choose *eMail*. A new screen appears, on which you can enter your user, the e-mail address to which you want to send the confirmation(s), and a title for the e-mail. Choose *Save* to save the data in your Palm or *Send* to place the e-mail with confirmation in your Palm outbox and to send it the next time you carry out a Hot Sync.

PS-EPS Interface to External Project Software

PS-EPS Interface to External Project Software

With the Interface to **External Project Software (PS-EPS)** you can exchange data with numerous PC programs. This can be particularly helpful if you do some of your project planning with software on a PC, but still want to be able to integrate it into your enterprise planning in the R/3 System.

The EPS interface has the following advantages:

- Open interface to the *Project System* of the R/3 system
- Certified SAP software partners develop interface solutions for external project management software
- Customers can develop their own interfaces

From Release 4.0A SAP delivers the previous EPS interface (EPS 3.1) and the EPS interface EPS 4.0 based on BAPI technology.

EPS 3.1	EPS 4.0
Based on RFC technology	Based on BAPI technologie
No further developments	Includes all EPS 3.1 functions
	Further development in progress



If you use the R/3 Release 4.0A or higher we recommend to work with EPS 4.0.

EPS 4.0

The BAPI Concept

The EPS 4.0 interface is based on the SAP BAPI technology. This technology divides the R/3 System according to business criteria into separate components, called business objects.

Each business object offers services used to communicate with the external systems. The business object acts as the server and the external system acts as the client. The external system and the business object exchange data in both directions.

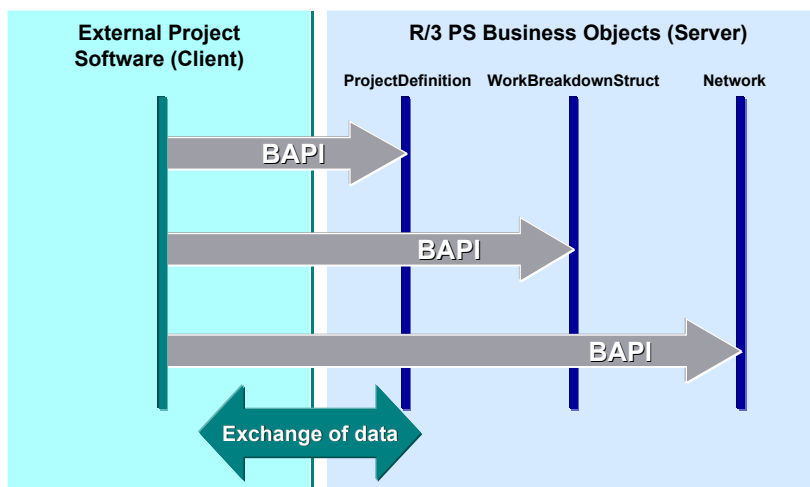
The services of the business objects are called BAPIs.

To use a BAPI you first have to instantiate a business object. Then its BAPIs can be called up.

For more information on programming and access to the BAPIs, see [BAPI User Guide \[Ext.\]](#).

EPS 4.0 Business Objects

The R/3 *Project System* is represented by the business objects *ProjectDefinition*, *WorkBreakdownStruct* and *Network*.



The following BAPIs are available for the business objects of the *Project System*:

Business Objects of the <i>Project System</i>	BAPI for editing
ProjektDefinition	Project definitions

EPS 4.0

WorkBreakdownStruct	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project definitions• WBS elements• WBS milestones (Release 4.6)• WBS hierarchies• Networks• Network activities• Activity elements (Release 4.6)• Activity milestones (Release 4.6)• Relationships
Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Networks• Network activities• Activity elements (Release 4.6)• Activity milestones (Release 4.6)• Relationships

ProjectDefinition

The following methods are available for the *ProjectDefinition* business object :

BAPI	Use	ABAP function module
CreateFromData	Creating a project definition in the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_PROJECTDEF_CREATE
ExistenceCheck	Checking whether a project definition already exists in the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_PROJECTDEF_EXISTENCECHECK
Getdetail	Transferring a project definition from the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_PROJECTDEF_GETINFO
Update	Changing a project definition in the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_PROJECTDEF_UPDATE
Getlist (Release 4.6)	Determining of project definitions for selection criteria	BAPI_PROJECTDEF_GETLIST

For more information on the individual methods, see the documentation on the corresponding ABAP function module in the R/3 system.

WorkBreakdownStruct**WorkBreakdownStruct**

The following methods are available for the *WorkBreakdownStruct* business object :

BAPI	Use	ABAP function module
Getinfo	Transferring a work breakdown structure from the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_PROJECT_GETINFO
Maintain [Page 69]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating and changing a project definition • Locking and unlocking a project definition • Creating and changing WBS elements • Locking and unlocking WBS elements • Setting deletion flags for WBS elements • Creating and changing the WBS hierarchy • Creating, changing, and deleting WBS milestones • Creating, changing, scheduling, calculating, and releasing networks • Setting deletion flags for networks • Locking and unlocking networks • Creating, changing, and releasing network activities • Setting deletion flags for network activities • Creating, changing, and deleting relationships • Creating, changing and flagging for deletion of activity elements 	BAPI_PROJECT_MAINTAIN

For more information on the individual methods, see the documentation on the corresponding ABAP function module in the R/3 system.

Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain

With the *Maintain* BAPI of the *WorkBreakdownStruct* business object you can edit the objects of a project definition. You can also use all the functions of the *Maintain* BAPI of the *Network* business object. For more information, see [Network.Maintain \[Page 78\]](#).

With *WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain* you can edit the project definition, its WBS elements, and their hierarchical relationships. The BAPI encapsulates a complete transaction in itself. Therefore, several operations on project elements can be processed by only one call.

The R/3 *Project System* determines in which order the operations are to be executed on the objects. The caller can choose the operations in any order.

As a result, processing is very speedy and effective. However, this transaction concept does not include the use and combination of other SAP BAPIs in the same LUW.

Procedure

The *WorkBreakdownStruct* business object is a facade to the WBS elements and their hierarchy.

To edit a project object enter a command for an object type. In addition, enter the object key and a reference to its attributes.

In the table of the **IMethodProject** parameter enter the object type, the command and the object key. As a reference enter the index of the object data table of the relevant object type. As a reference enter the index of the object data table of the relevant object type. If necessary, use an update structure for the object.

When entering **Objecttype** and **Method** in the **IMethodProject** table remember that the entries are case sensitive.

To finish the transaction and store the data in the R/3 database, enter the **Save** command. If you only want to test whether the changes can be carried out, do not use the **Save** command.

In general, you cannot change the keys of objects.

The **Return** return parameter indicates whether errors occurred during processing. After the call you find the error messages created during processing in the **EmessageTable** table.

For more information, see the documentation for the ABAP function module **BAPI_PROJECT_MAINTAIN**.

Commands of the Object Types

For the description of the object types *Network*, *NetworkActivity* and *NetworkRelation*, see [Network.Maintain \[Page 78\]](#).

Object Type: ProjectDefinition

The *Maintain* BAPI must always refer to **one** project definition. Therefore, always enter the structure of a project definition in the **IProjectDefinition** parameter. Use the project definition as a key. The reference to the data part is always 1. Always enter the project definition in uppercase.

Command: Create

Creating a project definition in the R/3 *Project System*. Enter the project definition and the project profile. The project profile must exist in the R/3 *Project System*.

Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
ProjectDefinition	Create	PD-TRAINING	000001
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT_PROFILE	...
PD-TRAINING	Training project	PPRO001	...

Command: Update

Changing a project definition that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. If you enter an update structure you can change individual fields without having to specify the other fields.



Changing the description of the project definition. Only the description will be changed.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
ProjectDefinition	Update	PD-TRAINING	000001
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	...
PD-TRAINING	Training Project	...

IProjectDefinitionUp

PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	...
	X	...

Command: Lock (from R/3 release 4.6A)

Locking a project definition

The "Master data lock" status is set for the project definition.



Locking the **PD-TRAINING** project definition .

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
------------	--------	-----------	-----------

Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain

ProjectDefinition	Lock	PD-TRAINING	000001
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	...
PD-TRAINING	...

Command: Unlock (from R/3 release 4.6A)

Unlocking of a project definition

The "Master data lock" status is removed from the project definition.



Unlocking the **PD-TRAINING** project definition.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
ProjectDefinition	Unlock	PD-TRAINING	000001
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	...
PD-TRAINING	...

Object Type: WBS-Element

You can edit all WBS elements of a project definition. The name and key of the WBS element are identical.



Enter the WBS element in uppercase.

Command: Create

Creating a WBS element for a project definition.



Creating the three WBS elements **TRAINING**, **TRAINING.1** and **TRAINING.2** for the project definition **PD-TRAINING**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Element	Create	TRAINING	000001

Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain

WBS-Element	Create	TRAINING.1	000002
WBS-Element	Create	TRAINING.2	000003
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT_PROFILE	...
PD-TRAINING			...

IWbsElementTable

Index	WBS_ELEMENT	PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING	PD-TRAINING	Whole Project	...
2	TRAINING.1	PD-TRAINING	Preparation	...
3	TRAINING.2	PD-TRAINING	Implementation	...

Command: Update

Changing a WBS element that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. If you enter an update structure you can change individual fields without having to specify the other fields.



Changing the description of the WBS element **TRAINING.1** for the project definition **PD-TRAINING**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Element	Update	TRAINING.1	000001
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT_PROFILE	...
PD-TRAINING			...

IWbsElementTable

Index	WBS_ELEMENT	PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING.1	PD-TRAINING	Preparation and Documentation	...

IWbsElementTableUpda

Index	WBS_ELEMENT	PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	...
1			X	...

Command: Delete

Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain

Deleting a WBS element that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. The WBS element gets the system status *deletion flag* and will not be deleted physically. You cannot create a new WBS element with the same key.



Deleting the WBS element **TRAINING.2** for the project definition **PD-TRAINING**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Element	Delete	TRAINING.2	000001
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT_PROFILE	...
PD-TRAINING			...

IWbsElementTable

Index	WBS_ELEMENT	PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING.2			...

Command: Lock (from R/3 release 4.6A)

Locking a WBS element

The "Master data lock" status is set for the WBS element.



Locking the **TRAINING.1** WBS element

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Element	Lock	TRAINING.1	000001
	Save		

IWbsElementTable

Index	WBS Element	PROJECT_DEFINITION	...
1	TRAINING.1	PD-TRAINING	...

Command: Unlock (from R/3 release 4.6A)

Unlocking a WBS element

The "Master data lock" status is removed from the WBS element.



Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain

Unlocking the **TRAINING.1** . WBS element

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Element	Unlock	TRAINING.1	000001
	Save		

IWbsElementTable

Index	WBS Element	PROJECT_DEFINITION	...
1	TRAINING.1	PD-TRAINING	...

Object type: WBS-Milestone (from R/3 Release 4.6A)

The key for the object *WBS milestone* is the milestone number.

Command: Create

Creating a new WBS milestone. It is not necessary to enter a number for the milestone. When the milestone is created, the system returns the number of the milestone as an information message in the message table.

If however when creating, an external number is entered in the method table, the external number and the new milestone number are returned as an information message in the message table.

The WBS element must always be entered.



Creating of a new WBS milestone for WBS element **TRAINING.2** .

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Milestone	Create		000001
	Save		

IWbsMilestoneTable

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	WBS_ELEMENT	...
1		TRAINING.2	...

Command: Update

Changing a WBS milestone that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. It is always necessary to enter a project definition, even if you do not make any changes to the project definition itself.

Use the update structure analogous to the WBS element.

Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain



Changing a WBS milestone with the number 000000002098 for WBS element **TRAINING.2**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Milestone	Update	000000002098	000001
	Save		

IWbsMilestoneTable

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WBS_ELEMENT	...
1	000000002098	modified milestone description	TRAINING.2	...

IWbsMilestoneTableUpda

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WBS_ELEMENT	...
1		X	TRAINING.2	...

Command: Delete

Deleting a WBS milestone that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. The WBS milestone is deleted physically. It is always necessary to enter a project definition, even if you do not make any changes to the project definition itself.



Deleting an existing WBS milestone with the number 000000002098 for WBS element **TRAINING.2**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Milestone	Delete	000000002098	000001
	Save		

IWbsMilestoneTable

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	WBS_ELEMENT	...
1	000000002098	TRAINING.2	...

Object Type: WBS-Hierarchy

The *WBS-Hierarchy* object type defines the hierarchy of the WBS elements. A project definition is always exactly one hierarchy. If the position of a WBS element changes, the whole hierarchy has to be rebuilt. Therefore, the *WBS-Hierarchy* object type has only one command: *Create*.

Method: WorkBreakdownStruct.Maintain

Enter each WBS element in the table of the **IWbsHierarchieTable** parameter to define its position.

Command: Create

Creating and changing a WBS hierarchy of a project definition. Enter the *WBS-Hierarchy* object type and the *Create* command in the table of the **IMethodProject** parameter. The command refers to all entries in the table of the **IWbsHierarchieTable** parameter that contains the data for the hierarchy.

Each entry in the **IWbsHierarchieTable** refers to a WBS element that describes its position relative to the other WBS elements.



Positioning the WBS elements **TRAINING**, **TRAINING.1** and **TRAINING.2**. The WBS elements **TRAINING.1** and **TRAINING.2** are subordinate to the WBS element **TRAINING**. **TRAINING.1** is positioned on the left of **TRAINING.2**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
WBS-Hierarchy	Create		
	Save		

IProjectDefinition

PROJECT_DEFINITION	DESCRIPTION	PROJECT_PROFILE	...
PD-TRAINING			...

IWbsHierarchieTable

WBS_ELEMENT	PROJECT_DEFINITION	UP	DOWN	LEFT	RIGHT
TRAINING	PD-TRAINING		TRAINING.1		
TRAINING.1	PD-TRAINING	TRAINING			TRAINING.2
TRAINING.2	PD-TRAINING	TRAINING		TRAINING.1	

Network

The following methods are available for the business object *Network*:

BAPI	Use	ABAP function module
ExistenceCheck	Checking whether a network already exists in the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_NETWORK_EXISTENCECHECK
Getdetail	Transferring a network from the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_NETWORK_GETDETAIL
Getinfo	Transferring several networks from the R/3 <i>Project System</i>	BAPI_NETWORK_GETINFO
Maintain [Page 78]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating, changing, scheduling, calculating, and releasing networks • Setting the <i>deletion flag</i> for networks • Locking and unlocking of networks • Creating, changing, and releasing network activities • Setting the <i>deletion flag</i> for network activities • Creating, changing, and deleting relationships • Creating, changing and flagging for deletion of activity elements • Creating, changing, and deleting activity milestones 	BAPI_NETWORK_MAINTAIN
Getlist (Release 4.6)	Determining of networks for selection criteria	BAPI_NETWORK_GETLIST

For more information on the individual methods, see the documentation on the corresponding ABAP function module in the R/3 system.

Method: Network.Maintain

Method: Network.Maintain

With the *Maintain* BAPI of the *Network* business object you can edit networks, network activities, and relationships. The BAPI encapsulates a complete transaction in itself. Therefore, several operations on network objects can be processed by only one call. The *R/3 Project System* determines in which order the operations are to be executed on the objects. The caller can choose the operations in any order.

As a result the processing is very speedy and effective. However, this transaction concept does not include the use and combination of other SAP BAPIs in the same LUW.

Procedure

The *Network* business object is a facade to networks, their activities, and relationships.

If you want to edit a network object enter a command for an object type. In addition, enter the object key and a reference to its attributes.

In the table of the **IMethodProject** parameter, enter the object type, the command and the object key. As a reference enter the index of the object data table of the relevant object type. In the object data table enter the information on the object.

If necessary, use an update structure for the object. When entering **Objecttype** and **Method** in the **IMethodProject** table remember that the entries are case sensitive.

To finish the transaction and store the data in the R/3 database, enter the **Save** command. If you only want to test whether the changes can be carried out do not use the **Save** command.

In general, you cannot change the keys of objects.

The **Return** return parameter indicates whether errors occurred during processing. After the call you find the error messages that were created during processing in the **EmessageTable** table.

For more information, see the documentation of the ABAP function module **BAPI_NETWORK_MAINTAIN**.

Commands of the Object Types

Object type Network

The network number is the key that identifies each network object type.

Command: Create

Creating a network using the specified network number. The network number is determined by the external system. For the network enter a network profile that exists in the *R/3 Project System*. The network profile has to be assigned to a network type supporting external number assignment.

Always enter the network number in uppercase.

Depending on the scheduling type, enter a start or end date.



Creating a network with the network number **TRAINING0001**. Enter the key of the network object in the command table under **OBJECTKEY** and in the data table under

Method: Network.Maintain

NETWORK. The reference number '000001' of the **IMethodProject** command table refers to the index of the data table.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Create	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001	New network	04.12.1999	EPS40_1	...

Command: Update

Changing a network that exists in the *R/3 Project System*.

Using the update structure

You want to change only certain values in an existing network and keep the other values. Using the update structure you specify exactly the attributes you want to change. Therefore, you need not fill all the attributes of the network structure.

If you are working with the update structures, pay attention to the fact that the table of the update structure must also be filled for the other commands of the network. The reference number of the command table has to match the same index of the network table and the table containing the update structures.



Changing the description of the existing network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Update	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001	description changed			...

INetworkUpdate

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1		X			...

Method: Network.Maintain**Command: Delete (from R/3 release 4.5A)**

Deleting a network that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. The network has the system status *deletion flag* which can be revoked in the R/3 *Project System*. Therefore, the network remains in the database physically.



Deleting the network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Delete	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	...
1	TRAINING0001	...

Command: Schedule

Scheduling a network.



The network **TRAINING0001** is rescheduled.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Schedule	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001				...

Command: Calculate

Calculating costs for a network.



Calculating costs for the network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

Method: Network.Maintain

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Calculate	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001				...

Command: Release (from R/3 release 4.5A)

Releasing a network with all its activities.



Releasing the network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Release	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001				...

Command: Lock (from R/3 release 4.6A)

Locking a network

The "locked" system status is set for the network.



Locking the network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Lock	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Method: Network.Maintain

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001				...

Command: Unlock (from R/3 release 4.6A)

Unlocking a network

The "locked" system status is removed from the network.



Unlocking the network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Unlock	TRAINING0001	000001
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001				...

Object type NetworkActivity

The key of the *network activity* object is composed of the network number and the activity number.

If you want to apply a command to the network activity you must always include the superior network in the same call in the table of the **INetwork** parameter.

Command: Create

Creating a new activity in a network.



Creating a new network activity with the number 0010 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkActivity	Create	TRAINING00010010	000001
	Save		

IActivity

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	Activity 10	...

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	...
1	TRAINING0001	...

Command: Update

Changing an activity that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*.

Use the update structure analogous to the network.



Changing the description of the activity 0010 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkActivity	Update	TRAINING00010010	000001
	Save		

IActivity

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	Activity 10 changed	...

IActivityUpdate

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	...
1			X	...

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	...
1	TRAINING0001	...

Command: Delete

Deleting an activity that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. The activity gets the system status *deletion flag* and is not deleted physically. Connected objects such as relationships, activity elements, capacity requirements, purchase requisitions, and material components are also deallocated or selected for deletion.

You cannot create a new activity with the same key.



Changing the description of the activity 0010 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

Method: Network.Maintain

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkActivity	Delete	TRAINING00010010	000001
	Save		

IActivity

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010		...

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	...
1	TRAINING0001	...

Command: Release (from R/3 release 4.5A)

Releasing a network activity.



Releasing the activity 0010 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkActivity	Release	TRAINING00010010	000001
	Save		

IActivity

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010		...

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	...
1	TRAINING0001	...

Object type: NetworkActivityElement (from R/3 Release 4.6A)

The key of the *activity* element object comprises of the network number, the activity number, and the activity element number.

Command: Create

Creating a new activity element in a network.



Creating a new activity element with the number 0020 for network activity 0010 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkActivityElement	Create	TRAINING000100100020	000001
	Save		

IActivityElement

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	ELEMENT	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	0020	...

Command: Update

Changing an activity element that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*.

Use the update structure analogous to the network.



Changing an existing activity element with the number 0020 for network activity 0010 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkActivityElement	Update	TRAINING000100100020	000001
	Save		

IActivityElement

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	0020	Activity element 20 changed	...

IActivityElementUpdate

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	...
1			0020	X	...

Command: Delete

Deleting an activity element that already exists in the R/3 *Project System*. The activity element gets the system status *deletion flag* and is not deleted physically. Linked objects such as capacity requirements and purchase requisitions are also de-assigned or flagged for deletion.

You cannot create a new activity element with the same key.

Method: Network.Maintain

Deleting an activity element with the number 0020 for network activity 0010 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkActivityElement	Delete	TRAINING000100100020	000001
	Save		

IActivityElement

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	ELEMENT	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	0020	...

Object type: ActivityMilestone (from R/3 Release 4.6A)

The key for the object *activity milestone* is the milestone number.

Command: Create

Creating a new activity milestone in a network. It is not necessary to enter a number for the milestone. When the milestone is created, the system returns the number of the milestone as an information message in the message table.

If however when creating, an external number is entered in the method table, the external number and the new milestone number are returned as an information message in the message table.



Creating a new activity milestone for activity 0010 in the network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
ActivityMilestone	Create		000001
	Save		

IActivityMilestone

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	...
1		TRAINING0001	0010	...

Command: Update

Changing an activity milestone that already exists in the *R/3 Project System*. It is always necessary to enter a network, even if you do not change the network itself.

Use the update structure analogous to the network.



Changing an existing activity milestone with number 000000002097 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
ActivityMilestone	Update	000000002097	000001
	Save		

IActivityMilestone

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NETWORK	...
1	000000002097	modified milestone description	TRAINING0001	...

IActivityMilestoneUpdate

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	NETWORK	...
1		X		...

Command: Delete

Deleting an activity milestone that exists in the R/3 *Project System*. The activity milestone is deleted physically. It is always necessary to enter a network, even if you do not change the network itself.



Deleting the activity milestone with the number 000000002097 in network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
ActivityMilestone	Delete	000000002097	000001
	Save		

IActivityMilestone

Index	MILESTONE_NUMBER	NETWORK	...
1	000000002097	TRAINING0001	...

Object type NetworkRelation

The key of the *Relationship* object is composed of the type of relationship and the keys of the preceding and succeeding activities. You can change the name of the type of relationship in Customizing (transaction *OPS2*). In general, the name is language dependent. Use only valid types of relationships that are available in the corresponding language.

Method: Network.Maintain

To apply a command for the relationship, always include the connected networks in the same call in the table of the **INetwork** parameter.

Command: Create

Creating a relationship between two activities.



Creating a new relationship between activities 0010 and 0020 in network **TRAINING0001**. The relationship is a finish-start relationship (FS).

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkRelation	Create	NFTRAINING00010010TRAINING00010020	000001
	Save		

IRelation

Index	NETWORK_PREDECESSOR	ACTIVITY_PREDECESSOR	NETWORK_SUCCESOR	ACTIVITY_SUCCESOR	RELATION_TYPE	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	TRAINING0001	0020	FS	...

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	...
1	TRAINING0001	...

Command: Update

Changing a relationship that already exists in the *R/3 Project System*. The type of relationship cannot be changed, because it is part of the relationship key. If you want to change the relationship type, delete the relationship and create a new relationship with a new relationship type.

Use the update structure analogous to the network.

Command: Delete

Deleting a relationship that links two activities. The relationship is deleted physically.



Deleting the relationship between the activities 0010 and 0020 in the network **TRAINING0001**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
NetworkRelation	Delete	FSTRAINING00010010TRAINING00010020	000001

Method: Network.Maintain

	Save		
--	------	--	--

IRelation

Index	NETWORK_PREDECESSOR	ACTIVITY_PREDECESSOR	NETWORK_SUCCESSOR	ACTIVITY_SUCCESSOR	RELATION_TYPE	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	TRAINING0001	0020	FS	...

Network

Index	NETWORK	...
1	TRAINING0001	...

Example of Applying Several Commands to Different Objects

Creating two networks with activities and relationships. One of the relationships links the two networks and one of the networks is scheduled.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Network	Create	TRAINING0001	000001
Network	Create	TEST_NETWORK	000002
Network	Schedule	TRAINING0001	000001
NetworkActivity	Create	TRAINING00010010	000001
NetworkActivity	Create	TRAINING00010020	000002
NetworkActivity	Create	TEST_NETWORK1000	000003
NetworkRelation	Create	NFTRAINING00010010TRAINING00010020	000001
NetworkRelation	Create	NFTRAINING00010020TEST_NETWORK1000	000002
	Save		

INetwork

Index	NETWORK	SHORT_TEXT	FINISH_DATE	PROFILE	...
1	TRAINING0001	Training Network	12/04/1999	EPS40_1	...
2	TEST_NETWORK	Test Network	12/09/1999	EPS40_1	...

IActivity

Index	NETWORK	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	Activity 10	...

Method: Network.Maintain

2	TRAINING0001	0020	Activity 20	...
3	TEST_NETWORK	1000	Test Activity 1000	...

IRelation

Index	NETWORK_PREDECESSOR	ACTIVITY_PREDECESSOR	NETWORK_SUCCESSOR	ACTIVITY_SUCCESSOR	RELATION_TYPE	...
1	TRAINING0001	0010	TRAINING0001	0020	FS	...
2	TRAINING0001	0020	TEST_NETWORK	1000	FS	

Testing the Interface and Displaying Diagnosis Information (from R/3 release 4.5A)

For test and diagnosis purposes you can save in a file the data that was transferred using the interface to the R/3 *Project System*. All entries of the table and structure parameters are saved in this trace file. The caller can use the trace file to test the interface of the *Maintain* BAPIs.

The trace file is stored locally by the SAPGUI. Creating a trace file consumes a lot of time. Therefore, create a trace file for test purposes only and not during a production run.

The trace file is created if you enter the **Method Create** and **Objecttype Trace** commands in the **IMethodProject** table. Enter the directory and file name under *Object key*. Leave *Refnumber* empty.



Creating the trace file **EPS_Test_Trace.txt** in the directory **C:\TMP**.

IMethodProject

OBJECTTYPE	METHOD	OBJECTKEY	REFNUMBER
Trace	Create	C:\TMP\EPS_Test_Trace.txt	

EPS 3.1

The PS-EPS interface EPS 3.1 supports the following objects:

- Networks
- Network activities
- Relationships

Using the EPS 3.1 interface you can call up R/3 functions, for example, scheduling and costing directly from the external project software.

When you import data into the R/3 System, the interface checks whether:

- Fields are supported by the interface
- The object to be created, updated, or deleted already exists
- Customizing and master data exist
- Data is consistent

PS-EPS: Interface Access

PS-EPS: Interface Access

You can exchange data either online or offline. The Interface to **External Project Software** uses function modules that can be accessed via a [Remote Function Call \(RFC\) \[Ext.\]](#) in the following ways:

- Directly from the external project software
This method uses the RFC log which is fast but requires some expertise and programming skills to use it.
- Via Active X Control or OLE Custom Control (OCX) from the external project software
This method is easy to use and has good data transmission speeds.
- Via Object Link Enabling (OLE) from the external project software
This method is also easy to use, but has somewhat slower data transmission speeds than the other methods.
- Via an ASCII file either from the external project software or from the R/3 System
This method is used for offline processing.

See also:

For step-by-step instructions on how to exchange network data, refer to the user manual or online help of the external project software.

For detailed information on using RFC, OLE and OCX refer to the *R/3 Library → Basis → ABAP Development Workbench → Remote Communications*.

[PS-EPS: Exchanging Network Data \[Page 93\]](#)

[PS-EPS: ASCII File \[Page 97\]](#)

[PS-EPS: Exchanging Data Using ASCII Files \[Page 98\]](#)

PS-EPS: Exchanging Network Data

To exchange data between the R/3 System and external project software, use the following function modules:

- PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT
- PS_SYSTEM_IMPORT

How Do the Function Modules Work?

In each function module there is the parameter `OBJECT_METHOD` with which you specify the actions, so-called object methods, for example, *Read*, *Create*, *Update*, or *Delete* to be performed on network objects such as activities or relationships. For example, the object method *Read* is used to export data from the R/3 System. Some of these object methods require you to specify the individual fields which are called "attributes". The attributes for the network objects are exchanged using either `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` or `ATTRIBUTES`. The table field `REFNUMBER` links the object methods in `OBJECT_METHOD` with the attributes in either `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` or `ATTRIBUTES`.

Some external project software requires information on the units and calendars as well as project editing masks for the project numbers used by the networks so that it can read network data. Refer to the user manual or online help of the external project software to find out if your software requires this information.

When you perform object methods, the function modules issue success or error [messages \[Page 96\]](#) to a message log.

PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT

This function module allows you to export data out of the R/3 System using the method *Read*. You specify the range of objects to be read in `SELECT_PARAMETERS`.

In R/3 Release 3.1G `PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT` always reads the data from the database and not from temporary buffers.

The syntax of the function module PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT

```
CALL FUNCTION 'PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT'
```

EXPORTING

SEPARATOR [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS-SEPARATOR
PROHIBITOR [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS- PROHIBITOR
ATTRIBUTES_LENGTH [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS- ATTRBSLENG
UNIT_MODE [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS- UNIT_MODE
FILE_IN [Ext.]	like	RLGRAP-FILENAME
FILE_OUT [Ext.]	like	RLGRAP-FILENAME

TABLES

SELECT_PARAMETERS [Page 99]	structure	IFPARAMS
---	-----------	----------

PS-EPS: Exchanging Network Data

DEFINITIONS [Page 100]	structure	IFDEFINE
OBJECT METHODS [Page 101]	structure	IFOBJMETHD
ATTRIBUTE LINES [Page 103]	structure	IFATTRIBS
ATTRIBUTES [Page 104]	structure	IFATTRIBUT

PS_SYSTEM_IMPORT

To import data to the R/3 System you use the object methods Create or Update. All objects that you want to create **cannot** already exist in the R/3 System, whereas all objects that you want to update must already exist. In contrast to `PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT`, you do not have to specify a range of objects, therefore there is no table for selecting parameters.

All modifications of the R/3 System are temporary until you perform object method `PsSystem.Save`. Once you have performed `PsSystem.Save`, you must log off and log back on to the R/3 System to perform further object methods.



When an error occurs during import, the R/3 System issues an error message and may even continue processing. However, it will not save the data.

The syntax of the function module PS_SYSTEM_IMPORT

CALL FUNCTION 'PS_SYSTEM_IMPORT'

EXPORTING

SEPARATOR [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS-SEPARATOR
PROHIBITOR [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS- PROHIBITOR
ATTRIBUTES_LENGTH [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS-ATTRBSLENG
UNIT_MODE [Ext.]	like	IFFIELDS- UNIT_MODE
FILE_IN [Ext.]	like	RLGRAP-FILENAME
FILE_OUT [Ext.]	like	RLGRAP-FILENAME

TABLES

DEFINITIONS [Page 100]	structure	IFDEFINE
OBJECT METHODS [Page 101]	structure	IFOBJMETHD
ATTRIBUTE LINES [Page 103]	structure	IFATTRIBS
ATTRIBUTES [Page 104]	structure	IFATTRIBUT

PS-EPS: Prerequisites

To create networks in the R/3 System from your external project software, you must specify a network profile in the external project software, such as the standard SAP network profiles 0000001 or 0000002. You can also define your own profiles in R/3 Customizing for the Project System.

To reduce the amount of data to be imported and checked in the R/3 System and thereby improve performance of the interface, the external project management systems should be able to identify changes and pass them on to the R/3 System.

Make sure that the required fields in the following tables are filled:

- [PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Headers \[Page 106\]](#)
- [PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Activities \[Page 109\]](#)

Return to: [Interface to External Project Software \(PS-EPS\) \[Page 64\]](#)

PS-EPS: Messages

PS-EPS: Messages

The R/3 System creates messages during both `PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT` and `PS_SYSTEM_IMPORT` and sends them to the external project software. Thus, you can only view the messages in the external software. Make sure that the external software can display and analyze the messages.

Message Types

The R/3 System issues the following types of messages:

- Information (I)
- Warning (W)
- Success (S)
- Error (E)

Message Log

The messages in the message log are subordinate to the object methods. The message log consists of:

- Object method
- Object type IDs for the network activity
- Message IDs
- Error numbers
- Error texts

When an error occurs, the R/3 System issues an error message, and may even continue processing, however, it will not save the data.

Object Types for Messages

You can select attributes for the following object types:

- [Messages \[Page 122\]](#)
- [Message log \[Page 121\]](#)
- [Message log objects \[Page 123\]](#)

PS-EPS: ASCII File

Use an ASCII file for offline processing. For example, when you want to exchange data, but do not have both the R/3 System and external project software installed on the same PC.

Format of the ASCII File

An ASCII file consists of two header lines followed by several blocks of lines containing the data to be exchanged and the parameters listed under [TABLES \[Page 93\]](#) in the function modules.

Header Lines

Header lines are formatted as follows:

- The first header line starts with "SAP" followed by [SEPARATOR \[Ext.\]](#), [PROHIBITOR \[Ext.\]](#), [ATTRIBUTES LENGTH \[Ext.\]](#) and [UNIT MODE \[Ext.\]](#). The `SEPARATOR` is placed after all parameters. If you do not choose a symbol to be the `SEPARATOR`, the system divides the parameters with a tab (Hex09).
- The second header line starts with "R/3 Release" followed by the number of the R/3 Release, the `SEPARATOR`, and optional additional information. The R/3 System ignores this additional information.

Data Blocks

Each data block corresponds to one `TABLES` parameter in either of the function modules `PS_SYSTEM_IMPORT` or `PS_SYSTEM_EXPORT`. Data blocks are formatted as follows:

- The first line is blank.
- The second line contains the name of the `TABLES` parameters.
- The third and following lines contain the data of the `TABLES` parameters. The fields in each line are divided with the `SEPARATOR` to make columns. When there is no `SEPARATOR`, the system separates the columns with a tab (Hex09).

[PS-EPS: Exchanging Data Using ASCII Files \[Page 98\]](#)

PS-EPS: Exchanging Data Using ASCII Files

PS-EPS: Exchanging Data Using ASCII Files

To exchange data using an ASCII file, proceed as follows:

1. In the external project software create the input file FILE IN with ASCII format to contain the input parameters for data to be imported to the R/3 System.
2. In the R/3 System select *Tools* → *ABAP/4 Workbench* → *Development* → *ABAP/4 Editor* (transaction SE38) to start ABAP/4 program **RCNIF000**.
This program performs a Remote Function Calls and loads all of the network data into the output file FILE OUT with ASCII format.
The *Interface for Exchanging PS Data* screen is displayed.
3. Select *Data Import* or *Data Export*.
4. Enter the directory and the file name for the input file.
5. Enter the directory and the file name for the output file.
6. Choose *Execute*.



You cannot run program **RCNIF000** in the background.

PS-EPS: SELECT_PARAMETERS

In the parameter table `SELECT_PARAMETERS` you specify which networks are to be read. It has the same structure as the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `IFPARAMS`.

For detailed information on the field type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#)

Field	Type	Length	Description
OBJECTTYPE	CHAR	32	Network
SIGN	CHAR	1	I (Include) or E (Exclude)
OPTION	NUMC	2	Type of selection condition: EQ equal NE not equal LT less than LE less than or equal GT greater than GE greater than or equal BT between NB not between
LOW	CHAR	45	Value for comparison (EQ, NE, LT, LE, GT or GE) Lower value for comparison (BT or NB)
HIGH	CHAR	45	Initial value (EQ, NE, LT, LE, GT or GE) Higher value for comparison (BT or NB)

Return to: [PS-EPS: Exchanging Network Data \[Page 93\]](#)

PS-EPS: DEFINITIONS**PS-EPS: DEFINITIONS**

You can define the sequence, position and length of `ATTRIBLINE` in the table `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` using the parameter table `DEFINITIONS`. The table `DEFINITIONS` has the same structure as the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `IFDEFINE`.

For detailed information on the field type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Field	Type	Length	Description
OBJECTTYPE	CHAR	32	Object type [Page 101] on which method is performed
METHOD	CHAR	32	Method [Page 101] to be performed on object
ATTRIBUTE	CHAR	32	Name of attribute for object method
LENGTH	NUMC	4	Length of attribute for object method (only necessary if <code>SEPARATOR</code> has not been defined)
POSIT	NUMC	4	Position of attribute for object method (only necessary if <code>SEPARATOR</code> has not been defined)

PS-EPS: OBJECT_METHODS

The function module performs an object method either on an object type, such as "network header", or an individual object, such as network "904588".

Object Methods By Object Type

You can specify the objects and the methods to be performed on these objects. In the table below you see the possible combinations of object types and methods, and when you can perform them. Click on the green link to view the attribute tables for the object type.

Object Type	Method	Export/Import
PsSystem [Page 124]	DisableConversionExits Save	Both Import
Network [Page 106]	Read Create Update Delete Schedule Calculate Release ReadNumberMapping	Export Import Import Import Import Import Import Import
NetworkActivity [Page 109]	Read Create Update Delete LockScheduledDates Confirm Release	Export Import Import Import Import Import Import
NetworkRelation [Page 114]	Read Create Update Delete	Export Import Import Import
All other object types: Calendar [Page 118] Unit [Page 125] ProjectEditMaskSpecialChar [Page 119] ProjectEditMask [Page 120] MessageLogMethod [Page 121] MessageLogMessage [Page 122] MessageLogObject [Page 123]	Read	Export Export Export Export Both Both Both

PS-EPS: OBJECT_METHODS**Parameter Table for Object Methods**

You determine the specific object methods to be performed. The object type together with the object key identify the object upon which the function module performs the method.

The parameter table `OBJECT_METHODS` contains object methods and has the same structure as the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `I_FOBJMETHOD`.

For detailed information on the field type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Field	Type	Length	Description
REFNUMBER	NUMC	6	Determines link between <code>OBJECT_METHODS</code> and <code>ATTRIBUTE_LINES</code> or <code>ATTRIBUTES</code>
OBJECTTYPE	CHAR	32	Object type on which the method is performed
METHOD	CHAR	32	Method to be performed on object or object type
OBJECTKEY	CHAR	90	Identifies the object on which the object method is to be performed

You must sort the lines of the `OBJECT_METHODS` table in ascending order by `REFNUMBER`.



The object key field must be empty if you want to use object methods
DisableConversionExits, Read and Save.

Return to: [PS-EPS: Exchanging Network Data \[Page 93\]](#)

PS-EPS: ATTRIBUTE_LINES

Each line of the parameter table `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` contains all the attributes which you have selected for one object method in one long string. If not all of the attributes of the related object method fit into one line, there is a "virtual" split into several lines or entries.

When you exchange attributes using `ATTRIBUTE_LINES`, you must specify in [DEFINITIONS \[Page 100\]](#) the sequence, position and length that these attributes have or should have.

The parameter table `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` has the same ABAP/4 dictionary structure as `IFATTRIBS`.

For detailed information on the field type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Field	Type	Length	Description
REFNUMBER	NUMC	6	Determines link between <code>OBJECT_METHODS</code> and <code>ATTRIBUTE_LINES</code>
ATTRIBLINE	CHAR	500	Contains all attributes of one object method They are divided by <code>SEPARATOR</code> , if you have defined one, or their position and length are defined in <code>DEFINITIONS</code> .

You must sort the lines of the `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` table in ascending order by `REFNUMBER`. When adjacent lines in `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` contain the same `REFNUMBER`, they are concatenated to fit within the value in the `ATTRIBUTES_LENGTH` field. In this case the system will only take the length of `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` into account which you defined in the parameter [ATTRIBUTES_LENGTH \[Ext.\]](#).

PS-EPS: ATTRIBUTES**PS-EPS: ATTRIBUTES**

The parameter table `ATTRIBUTES` contains all attributes of one object method in a series of lines.

For detailed information on the field type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Field	Type	Length	Description
REFNUMBER	NUMC	6	Determines link between <code>OBJECT_METHODS</code> and <code>ATTRIBUTE_LINES</code>
ATTRIBLINE	CHAR	32	Name of attribute for object method
VALUE	CHAR	50	Value of an attribute (left-justified if not character)

You must sort the lines of the `ATTRIBUTES` table in ascending order by `REFNUMBER`.

PS-EPS: Attributes Tables

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Headers**PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Headers****Object Methods Without Attributes**

The following object methods apply to the entire network. You do not have to specify any attributes (fields) to delete, schedule, release networks or calculate costs, with the following object methods:

- Network.Delete
- Network.Schedule
- Network.Calculate
- Network.Release

Object Methods With Attributes

Select from the following table the attributes (fields) for network headers to be used in either `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object methods:

- Network.Read
- Network.Create
- Network.Update

The attributes listed here are the same as the fields in the ABAP dictionary structures `IFNETHDREX` and `IFNETHDRIM`.

For detailed information on the attribute type, see [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods](#) [\[Ext.\]](#)

Attribute	Required Field	Type	Length	Description	Method [Ext.]
AUFNR		CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	12	Network number	X
AUART		CHAR	4	Network type	X
KTEXT		TEXT	40	Short text	X
BUKRS	√	CHAR	4	Company code	R
WERKS	√	CHAR	4	Plant	X
GSBER	√	CHAR	4	Business area	R
KOKRS	√	CHAR	4	Controlling area	R
WAERS	√	CUKY	5	Currency key	R

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Headers

PRCTR	√	CHAR (ALPH A) [Ext.]	10	Profit center	X
POSID	√	CHAR (PROJ N) [Ext.]	24	Work breakdown structure element (WBS element)	R
TXJCD	√	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction for tax calculation - tax jurisdiction code	X
SCOPE	√	CHAR (SCOP E) [Ext.]	2	Object class	X
KDAUF	√	CHAR	10	Sales document	X
KDPOS	√	NUMC	6	Sales document item	X
GLTRP		DATS	8	Network finish date	X
GSTRP		DATS	8	Network start date	X
FTRMS		DATS	8	Scheduled release date	R
GLTRS		DATS	8	Scheduled finish	R
GSTRS		DATS	8	Scheduled start	R
GSTRI		DATS	8	Actual start date	R
GETRI		DATS	8	Confirmed network finish date	R
GLTRI		DATS	8	Actual finish date	R
FTRMI		DATS	8	Actual release date	R
FTRMP		DATS	8	Planned release date	R
DISPO	√	CHAR	3	MRP controller for the network	X
TERKZ		CHAR	1	Scheduling type	X
REDKZ		CHAR	1	Reduction indicator for scheduling	R
APRIO	√	CHAR	1	Network priority	X
GLUZS		TIMS	6	Scheduled finish time	R
GSUZS		TIMS	6	Scheduled start time	R
PROFID	√	CHAR	7	Network profile	C
PSPID	√	CHAR (PROJ N) [Ext.]	24	Project definition	X

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Headers

NAUTERM		CHAR	1	Indicator: Do not schedule automatically	X
NAUCOST		CHAR	1	Indicator: Do not cost automatically	X
AUFNT		CHAR ((ALPHA) [Ext.]	12	Number of superior network	X
VORNT		CHAR (NUMC) V) [Ext.]	4	Activity number replaced by subnetwork	X
NO_DISP		CHAR	1	Indicator: Reservation. not applicable to MRP; Purchase requisition not created	X
GSUZI		TIMS	6	Actual start time	R
GEUZI		TIMS	6	Confirmed network finish (time)	R
STATXT		CHAR	40	Edited status text	R
LOEKZ		CHAR	1	Deletion flag	R

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Activities

Object Methods Without Attributes

The following object methods apply to network activities. You do not have to specify any attributes (fields) to delete or release network activities or prevent them from being scheduled:

- NetworkActivity.Delete
- NetworkActivity.Release
- NetworkActivity.LockScheduledDates

Object Methods With Attributes

Select from the following table the attributes (fields) in network activities to be used in either `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object methods:

- NetworkActivity.Read
- NetworkActivity.Create
- NetworkActivity.Update

The attributes of these methods are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structures `IFNETACTEX` and `IFNETACTIM`.

The object method for confirming network activities has its own attributes:

- [NetworkActivity.Confirm \[Page 116\]](#)

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Required Field	Type	Length	Description	Method [Ext.]
AUFNR		CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	12	Order/Network number	X
VORNr		CHAR (NUMC V) [Ext.]	4	Activity number	X
STEUS	√	CHAR	4	Control key	X
ARBPL	√	CHAR	8	Work center	X
WERKS	√	CHAR	4	Plant	X
LTXA1		TEXT	40	First line of the activity description	X

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Activities

LIFNR	✓	CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	10	Vendor (creditor) account number	X
PREIS		CURR	11	Price	X
PEINH		DEC	5	Price unit	X
SAKTO	✓	CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	10	Cost element	X
WAERS	✓	CUKY	5	Currency key	X
INFNR	✓	CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	10	Purchasing information record number	X
EKORG	✓	CHAR	4	Purchasing organization	X
EKGRP	✓	CHAR	3	Purchasing group for the external processing	X
MATKL	✓	CHAR	9	Material group	X
DDEHN		CHAR	1	Indicator: flexible duration	X
ANZZL		INT1	3	Number of capacities required	X
PRZNT		INT1	3	Work percentage	X
MLSTN	✓	CHAR	5	Usage	X
LARNT		CHAR	6	Activity type	X
PRKST		CURR	11	Costs in the activity	X
RUECK		NUMC	10	Confirmation number of activity	R
RMZHL		NUMC	8	Internal counter	R
PSPID	✓	CHAR (PROJ) N) [Ext.]	24	Project definition	X
POSID	✓	CHAR (PROJ) N) [Ext.]	24	Work breakdown structure element (WBS element)	X
BANFN		CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	10	Purchase requisition number	R
BNFPO		NUMC	5	Item number of the purchase requisition in the network	R
KALID		CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID	X
VERTL	✓	CHAR	8	Key for distributing capacity requirements for other types of internal processing (networks)	X

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Activities

NPRIO	√	CHAR	1	Priority	X
TXJCD	√	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction for tax calculation - tax jurisdiction code	X
SCOPE	√	CHAR (SCOP E) [Ext.]	2	Object class	X
GSBER	√	CHAR	4	Business area	R
PRCTR	√	CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	10	Profit center	X
NO_DISP		CHAR	1	Indicator: Reservation. not applicable to MRP; purchase requisition not created	X
CLASF		CHAR	1	Indicator: Activity taken into account for project summarization	X
MEINH	√	UNIT	3	Unit of measure for activity	X
PLIFZ		DEC	3	Planned delivery time in days	X
DAUNO		QUAN	5	Normal duration of the activity	X
DAUNE		UNIT	3	Unit for normal duration	X
DAUMI		QUAN	5	Minimum activity duration	X
DAUME		UNIT	3	Unit for the minimum duration	X
EINSA		CHAR	1	Constraint on the basic start date for the activity	X
EINSE		CHAR	1	Constraint on the finish date for the activity	X
ARBEI		QUAN	7	Work involved in the activity	X
ARBEH		UNIT	3	Unit for work	X
ISMNW		QUAN	7	Actual work	R
FSAVD		DATS	8	Earliest scheduled start: Execution (date)	X
FSAVZ		TIMS	6	Earliest scheduled start (time)	X
FSEDD		DATS	8	Earliest scheduled finish (date)	X
FSEDZ		TIMS	6	Earliest scheduled finish (time)	X
SSAVD		DATS	8	Latest scheduled start (date)	X
SSAVZ		TIMS	6	Latest scheduled start(time)	X
SSEDD		DATS	8	Latest scheduled finish (date)	R
SSEDZ		TIMS	6	Latest scheduled finish (time)	X

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Activities

ISDD		DATS	8	Actual start (date)	R
ISDZ		TIMS	6	Actual start (time)	R
IEDD		DATS	8	Actual finish (date)	R
IEDZ		TIMS	6	Actual finish (time)	R
PEDD		DATS	8	Forecast finish date of activity from confirmation	R
PEDZ		TIMS	6	Forecast finish time of activity from confirmation	R
PUFFR		DEC	3	Free float	X
PUFGS		DEC	3	Total float	X
NTANF		DATS	8	Constraint for activity start (Basic)	X
NTANZ		TIMS	6	Constraint for activity start time (Basic)	X
NTEND		DATS	8	Constraint for finish of activity (Basic)	X
NTENZ		TIMS	6	Basic finish time of the activity	X
DABEA		QUAN	7	Processing time	R
BEAZE		UNIT	3	Unit of measure for processing time	R
OFMNW		QUAN	7	Forecast work (actual + remaining)	R
PDAU		QUAN	5	Forecast duration of activity from confirmation	R
PDAE		UNIT	3	Unit of the forecast duration from the confirmation	R
SLWID		CHAR	7	Key word ID for user-defined fields	X
USR00		CHAR	20	User-defined field with 20 characters	X
USR01		CHAR	20	User-defined field with 20 characters	X
USR02		CHAR	10	User-defined field with 10 characters	X
USR03		CHAR	10	User-defined field with 10 characters	X
USR04		QUAN	13	User-defined field for quantity with length 10.3	X
USE04		UNIT	3	User-defined field: Unit for quantity fields	X
USR05		QUAN	13	User-defined field for quantity with length 10.3	X
USE05		UNIT	3	User-defined field: Unit for quantity fields	X
USR06		CURR	13	User-defined field for values with length 10.3	X

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Activities

USE06		CUKY	5	User-defined field: Unit for value fields	X
USR07		CURR	13	User-defined field for values with length 10.3	X
USE07		CUKY	5	User-defined field: Unit for value fields	X
USR08		DATS	8	User-defined field for date	X
USR09		DATS	8	User-defined field for date	X
USR10		CHAR	1	User-defined field: Indicator for reports	X
USR11		CHAR	1	User-defined field: Indicator for reports	X
IDAUR		QUAN	5	Actual duration for confirmation	R
IDAUE		UNIT	3	Unit for actual duration	R
ODAUR		QUAN	5	Remaining duration for activity	R
ODAUE		UNIT	3	Unit for remaining duration	R
STATXT		CHAR	40	Edited status text	R
LOEKZ		CHAR	1	Indicator: Activity is deleted	R

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Relationships

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Relationships

[Methode \[Ext.\]](#)

Object Method Without Attributes

You can use the following object method to delete relationships between network activities. You do not have to specify any attributes (fields) to delete a relationship with the object method:

- NetworkRelation.Delete

Object Methods With Attributes

Select from the following table the attributes (fields) in network relationships to be used in either ATTRIBUTES or ATTRIBUTE_LINES with the following object methods:

- NetworkRelation.Read
- NetworkRelation.Create
- NetworkRelation.Update

The attributes of these methods are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structures IFNETRELEX and IFNETRELIM.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description	Method
NETZPL_VOR	CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	12	Order/Network number	X
VORN1	CHAR (NUMC V) [Ext.]	4	Activity number in network and standard network	X
NETZPL_NCH	CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	12	Order/Network number	X
VORN2	CHAR (NUMC V) [Ext.]	4	Activity number in network and standard network	X
AOBAR	CHAR (PROJ N) [Ext.]	2	Type of relationship	X
ZEINH	UNIT	3	Unit for the time interval between relationships	X
DAUER	QUAN	5	Time interval between relationships	X
KALID	CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID	X

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Relationships

PRZNT	NUMC	3	% used to calculate time interval between predecessor/successor	X
PROVG	CHAR	1	Key for defining time intervals in a relationship	X
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center	X
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant	X
FSABD	DATS	8	Earliest start date for the relationship	R
FSABZ	TIMS	6	Earliest start time for the relationship	R
SSABD	DATS	8	Latest start date of the relationship	R
SSABZ	TIMS	6	Latest start time of the relationship	R
FEABD	DATS	8	Earliest finish date for the relationship	R
FEABZ	TIMS	6	Earliest finish time for the relationship	R
SEABD	DATS	8	Latest finish date of the relationship	R
SEABZ	TIMS	6	Latest finish time of the relationship	R
LOEKZ	CHAR	1	Indicator: Activity is deleted	R

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Confirmations**PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Confirmations**

Select from the following table the attributes for confirmations of network activities to be used either in `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object method:

- `NetworkActivity.Confirm`

The attributes (fields) in this table are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `IFNETCNFIM`.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
AUFNR	CHAR (ALPHA) [Ext.]	12	Order/Network number
VORNR	CHAR (NUMC V) [Ext.]	4	Activity number
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
BUDAT	DATS	8	Posting date
ISMNW	QUAN	7	Actual work
ISMNE	UNIT	3	Work unit
IDAUR	QUAN	5	Actual duration from confirmation
IDAUE	UNIT	3	Unit for actual duration
ISDD	DATS	8	Confirmed start date
ISDZ	TIMS	6	Confirmed start time
IEDD	DATS	8	Confirmed finish date
IEDZ	TIMS	6	Confirmed finish time
PEDD	DATS	8	Forecasted finish date for activity from confirmation
PEDZ	TIMS	6	Forecasted finish time for activity from confirmation
ODAU	QUAN	5	Remaining duration for activity
ODAUE	UNIT	3	Unit for remaining duration
OFMNW	QUAN	7	Remaining work
OFMNE	UNIT	3	Unit for remaining work
LEARR	CHAR	6	Activity type in confirmation
PERNR	NUMC	8	Personnel number

PS-EPS: Attributes for Network Confirmations

ABARB	NUMC	3	CIM confirmation: degree of processing for activity elements
AUERU	CHAR	1	Indicator: Partial/Final confirmation
LTXA1	TEXT	40	Confirmation text

PS-EPS: Attributes for Calendars

PS-EPS: Attributes for Calendars

Select from the following table the attributes for calendars to be used in either `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object method:

- `Calendar.Read`

The attributes in this table are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `IFTFACS`.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Format of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
IDENT	CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID
JAHR	NUMC	4	Year stored
MON01	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in January
MON02	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in February
MON03	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in March
MON04	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in April
MON05	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in May
MON06	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in June
MON07	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in July
MON08	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in August
MON09	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in September
MON10	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in October
MON11	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in November
MON12	CHAR	31	Calendar: Days in December

PS-EPS: Attributes for Special Characters

Select from the following table the attributes for the special characters in editing masks for project numbers and WBS element numbers to be used in either `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object method:

- `ProjectEditMaskSpecialChar.Read`

The attributes in this method are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `TCJ01`.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Format of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
ARGUM	CHAR	1	Argument in special character table for project coding
STRKZ	NUMC	1	Length of key for coding
ARTKZ	CHAR	1	Indicator: Structure length
EDKZ1	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 01
EDKZ2	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 02
EDKZ3	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 03
EDKZ4	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 04
EDKZ5	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 05
EDKZ6	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 06
EDKZ7	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 07
EDKZ8	CHAR	1	Special character for coding project definition and WBS element 08
EDIT	CHAR	1	Indicator: only edited project numbers allowed
QUICK	CHAR	1	Special character in the entry tool for WBS element

PS-EPS: Attributes for Project Editing Masks**PS-EPS: Attributes for Project Editing Masks**

Select from the following table the attributes for editing masks of project or WBS element numbers to be used either in `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object method:

- `ProjectEditMask.Read`

The attributes in this method are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `TCJED`.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Format of Attribute in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
PROID	CHAR	5	Project coding key
POSID	CHAR	24	Screen for coding project definition and WBS element
NEUSP	CHAR	1	Lock indicator for new projects using project coding key
NEUSS	CHAR	1	Lock indicator for new standard WBS using project coding key

PS-EPS: Attributes for Message Log

Select from the following table the attributes for message logs to be used in either `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object method:

- `MessageLogMethod.Read`

The attributes of this method are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `METHOD_LOG`.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
INDX	INT4	10	Index of the Method in MessageLogMethod
LOGLEVEL	INT4	10	Hierarchy level
METHOD	CHAR	32	Method
OBJTYP	CHAR	32	Object type
OBJIDINT	CHAR	90	Internal key
OBJIDEXT	CHAR	90	External key
SUCC_CODE	INT4	10	Success code
WORST_S_C	INT4	10	Worst success code of hierarchically subordinate methods
FIRST_MSGL	INT4	10	Index of the first related message in MessageLogMessage

PS-EPS: Attributes for Messages

PS-EPS: Attributes for Messages

Select from the following table the attributes for messages to be used in either `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object method:

- `MessageLogMessage.Read`

The attributes of this method are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `MSG_LOG_TX`.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
INDX	INT4	10	Index of the Message
MSGID	CHAR	2	Message identification
MSGNO	CHAR	3	System message number
MSGTY	CHAR	1	Message type
MSGV1	CHAR	50	Message variable 01
MSGV2	CHAR	50	Message variable 02
MSGV3	CHAR	50	Message variable 03
MSGV4	CHAR	50	Message variable 04
INDX_METH	INT4	10	Index of the related method in <code>MessageLogMethod</code>
FIRST_OBJ	INT4	10	Index of the first object in <code>MessageLogObject</code> that is related to the message
MSGTX	CHAR	300	Message text in the help system

PS-EPS: Attributes for Message Log Objects

Select from the following table the attributes for message log objects to be used in either in the parameter table `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` with the following object method:

- `MessageLogObject.Read`

The attributes of this method are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `MSGOBJ_LOG`.

For detailed information on the attribute type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
INDX	INT4	10	Index of the object in MessageLogObject
OBJTYP	CHAR	32	Object type
OBJIDINT	CHAR	90	Internal key
OBJIDEXT	CHAR	90	External key
INDX_MSG	INT4	10	Index of the related message in MessageLogMessage

PS-EPS: Attributes for Disabling Conversion Exits

PS-EPS: Attributes for Disabling Conversion Exits

You can prevent field values from being converted from their internal format to an external format through a conversion exit with the following object method:

- `DisableConversionExits.Read`

You must specify which conversion exits you do not want to have active as attributes in `ATTRIBUTES_LINES` or `ATTRIBUTES`. If you do not specify a conversion exit, all conversion exits will be disabled.



If you work with different languages, you should disable the language-dependent conversion exits.

In contrast to other object methods, if you want to transfer the attributes via `ATTRIBUTE_LINES`, you do not have to define a structure for them in `DEFINITIONS`. The attributes of this method are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `DFIES-CONVEXIT`.

See also:

For a list of all conversion exits, refer to [Data Formats of Character Attributes \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
CONVEXIT	CHAR	5	Conversion exit

PS-EPS: Attributes for Units

Select from the following table the attributes for units that you want the system to read using either `ATTRIBUTES` or `ATTRIBUTE_LINES` . with the following object method:

- `Unit.Read`

The attributes of this method are the same as the fields in the ABAP/4 dictionary structure `IFT006`.

For detailed information on units and the attribute type refer to [Data Formats of Attributes in Object Methods \[Ext.\]](#).

Attribute	Type	Length	Description
MSEHI	UNIT	3	Unit of measurement
DIMID	CHAR	6	Dimension key
ZAEHL	INT4	10	Numerator for conversion into SI
NENNR	INT4	10	Denominator for conversion into SI
ADDKO	DEC	9	Additive constant for conversion into SI
MSSIE	UNIT	3	SI unit
MSEHL	CHAR	30	Unit of measurement text

MPX Interface (Microsoft Project)

MPX Interface (Microsoft Project)

It can be useful for you to export data from the Project System to PC programs for project management, especially if you want to decentralize how you present, process and specify your data.

You can use files in the MPX format to export data from the SAP Project System to Microsoft Project or to other project management programs that can read the MPX format.

To export data from the R/3 System to Microsoft Project, you must have Microsoft Project Version 3.0 or higher for Windows.

[Exporting Data in MPX Format to Microsoft Project \[Page 127\]](#)

[Microsoft Project Interface Format \[Page 130\]](#)

Exporting Data in MPX Format to Microsoft Project

To export data to Microsoft Project, proceed as follows:

1. Choose *Logistics* → *Project management* → *Information system*.

You branch to the Project Information System main menu.

2. Choose *Structure/dates* → *Structure overview*.
3. Enter the desired data and choose *Execute*.

The object list appears.

4. Choose *Evaluation* → *Export* → *Microsoft Project*.
5. Enter the PC path of your Microsoft Project directory including the file name for the data file (".mpx" file).



If this is the first time you have copied data to Microsoft Project, copy the [PC files for Microsoft Project \[Page 128\]](#) from the SAP CD to the Microsoft Project working directory too. The user-defined fields are then displayed with the correct column headers.

[Interface Format \[Page 130\]](#)

PC Files for Microsoft Project

PC Files for Microsoft Project

On the SAP CD in the SAPGUI\PS\WINPRJ21 directory, you will find the following files:

- `read_me.sap`, an information file.
- `sap_prj3.mpv`, a view file corresponding with the file `ansicht.mpv` but which also contains additional table definitions. These table definitions contain only those fields copied from SAP. In addition, this file contains a view with a Gantt chart. The bars on the chart refer to the SAP date fields.
- `sap_prj4.mpt`, a reference file for Microsoft Project 4.0 (corresponds with `sap_prj3.mpv`)
If you are working with Microsoft Project 4.0, you need to integrate the SAP-specific views and tables in the `global.mpt` file so that they are always available.
For additional information, refer to [Updating the Global.mpt File \[Page 129\]](#).
- `1_500.mpx`, an example data file from the SAP Structure/Dates Info System.

Copy these files to your Microsoft Project directory (normally "WINPROJ") if you are exporting data to Microsoft Project for the first time.

See also:

[Exporting Data in MPX Format to Microsoft Project \[Page 127\]](#)

What to do when loading the 1_500.mpx file

- **and the message "Activities cannot be assigned more than once" appears?**
SAP allows multiple relationships between two activities, although Microsoft Project allows only single relationships. Therefore, when you load a file with multiple relationships, Microsoft Project deletes a portion of the relationships.
Cancel the activity and maintain only *single* relationships in the SAP Project System to be compatible with Microsoft Project.
or
Press ENTER so that each activity has only one relationship and loses any additional relationships.
- **and the message "Resource is assigned outside of the dates for activity 3." appears?**
Ignore this message.
Microsoft Project only manages data in connection with a resource, although the SAP System can manage data with or without reference to a resource. When you export data to Microsoft Project, the SAP System creates a dummy resource for data without a resource. Since this dummy resource does not have a validity period, the message appears.

Updating the Global.mpt File

To update the `global.mpt` file, proceed as follows:

1. In the file manager, open the file `sap_prj4.mpt`. This file is provided by SAP on the CD in the `SAPGUI\PS\WINPRJ21` subdirectory.
2. In Microsoft Project®, select the menu options *Views → More views* and then choose *Organizer*.

A screen with many folders is displayed.

3. Select the folders *Views* and then *Tables*.

A screen with two boxes is displayed.

4. Select `sap_prj4.mpt` from the views in the box on the left and `global.mpt` from the view in the box on the right.
5. Select all entries and choose *Copy*.

Microsoft Project copies the tables and views from `sap_prj4.mpt` to `global.mpt`.

See also:

For more information, refer to the Microsoft Project® Online Help, under *Help → Search for Help On... Organizer: Defined → Using* and then choose *Tables Tab* or *View Tab*

MPX Project Interface Format

MPX Project Interface Format

SAP creates an export file when you download data in the MPX format (*Microsoft Project Exchange*). This format makes it possible to arrange data for activities and resources (work centers) in a flexible scope and order.

The following sections contain tables including the structure of MPS data records for activities and resources. You can select frequently used SAP data fields in a second window.

SAP represents activities from superior elements in a project as “activities”. Activity elements are represented as “resource assignments” and work centers as “resources”.

The tables are grouped by topic for easier understanding.

MPX Project Info Record Data Definition: Tables

[All Data \[Page 131\]](#)

MPX Resource Data Definition: Tables

[All Data \[Page 132\]](#)

MPX Activity Data Definition: Tables

[Header Data and Duration \[Page 133\]](#)

[Dates \[Page 134\]](#)

[Other Data \[Page 135\]](#)

MPX Resource Assignment Data Definition: Tables

[All Data \[Page 136\]](#)

MPX Project Info Record: All Data

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

Field indicates the type of data.

In addition, the table shows data fields found in the export file.

MPX Definition SAP Data Fields

Field	Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
Name	POST1	POST1	KTEXT	LTXA1	KURZTEXT
Company	–	WERKS	WERKS	WERKS	WERKS
Project management	VERNR/ VERNA	VERNR/ VERNA	DISPO/ DSNAM	ARBPL/ ARBTXT	–
Calendar	KALID	FABKL	KALID	KALID	KALID
Start date	PLFAZ	PSTRT	GSTRP	NTANF	ECKST
Finish date	PLSEZ	PENDE	GLTRP	NTEND	ECKEN
Comments	PSPID	POSID	AUFNR	VORNR/ UVORN	OBJEKTID

MPX Resources: All Data**MPX Resources: All Data**

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

No. is the numerical identification of the data field in Microsoft Project. **Field** indicates the type of data.

In addition, the table shows data fields found in the export file.

MPX Definition SAP Data Fields

No.	Field	Work center
40	No.	calculated
49	Unique no.	calculated
1	Name	KTEXT
2	Short ID	ARBPL
3	Group	WERKS
4	Code	KAPAR
41	Max. unit	AZNOR
48	Basis calendar	KALID

MPX Activities: Header Data and Duration

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

No. is the numerical identification of the data field in Microsoft Project. **Field** indicates the type of data.

In addition, the table shows data fields found in the export file.

MPX Definition

SAP Data Fields

No.	Field	Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
90	No.	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated
98	Unique no.	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated
1	Name	PSPID	POSID	AUFNR	VORNR/ UVORN	OBJEKTID
3	Hierarchy level	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated
40	Duration	—	PDAUR/ PEINH	calculated	DAUNO/ DAUNE	EDAUER/ EDAUEH
41	Planned duration	—	EDAUER/ EEINH	calculated	EWDAN/ EWDNE	EDAUER/ EDAUEH
42	Actual duration	—	IDAUR/ IEINH	calculated	IDAUR/ IDAUE	IDAUR/ IDAUEH
46	Duration	—	PDAUR/ PEINH	calculated	DAUNO/ DAUNE	EDAUER/ EDAUEH
47	Planned duration	—	EDAUER/ EEINH	calculated	EWDAN/ EWDNE	EDAUER/ EDAUEH
48	Actual duration	—	IDAUR/ IEINH	calculated	IDAUR/ IDAUE	IDAUR/ IDAUEH

MPX Activities: Dates**MPX Activities: Dates**

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

No. is the numerical identification of the data field in Microsoft Project. **Field** indicates the type of data.

In addition, the table shows data fields found in the export file.

MPX Definition**SAP Data Fields**

No.	Field	Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
56	Planned start	PLFAZ	PSTRT	GSTRP	NTANF	ECKST
57	Planned finish	PLSEZ	PENDE	GLTRP	NTEND	ECKEN
50	Start	—	ESTRT	GSTPP	EWSTD	PROGST
51	Finish	—	EENDE	GLTPP	EWEND	PROGEN
52	Earliest start	—	PSTRM	GSTRS	FSAVD	TESTFR
53	Earliest finish	—	PETRM	GLTRS	FSADD	TEENFR
54	Latest start	—	PSTRM	GSTRS	SSAVD	TESTSP
55	Latest finish	—	PETRM	GLTRS	SSADD	TEENSP
58	Actual start	—	ISTRT	GSTRI	ISDD	ISTST
59	Actual finish	—	IENDE	GLTRI	ISADD	ISTEN
60	Start 1	PLFAZ	PSTRT	GSTRP	NTANF	ECKST
61	Finish 1	PLSEZ	PENDE	GLTRP	NTEND	ECKEN
62	Start 2	—	ESTRT	GSTPP	EWSTD	PROGST
63	Finish 2	—	EENDE	GLTPP	EWEND	PROGEN
64	Start 3	—	PSTRM	GSTRS	FSAVD	TESTFR
65	Finish 3	—	PETRM	GLTRS	FSADD	TEENFR
126	Start 4	—	PSTRM	GSTRS	SSAVD	TESTSP
127	Finish 4	—	PETRM	GLTRS	SSADD	TEENSP
128	Start 5	—	ISTRT	GSTRI	ISDD	ISTST
129	Finish 5	—	IENDE	GLTRI	ISADD	ISTEN

MPX Activities: Other Data Fields

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

No. is the numerical identification of the data field in Microsoft Project. **Field** indicates the type of data.

In addition, the table shows data fields found in the export file.

MPX Definition

SAP Data Fields

No.	Field	Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
80	Fixed	—	ESTRT	GSTPP	EWSTD	PROGST
81	Milestone	—	EENDE	GLTPP	EWEND	PROGEN
20	Work	calculated	calculated	calculated	ARBEI/ ARBEH	EARBEI/ EARBEH
21	Planned work	calculated	calculated	calculated	OFMNW/ ARBEH	PARBEI/ PARBEH
22	Actual work	calculated	calculated	calculated	ISMNW/ ARBEH	IARBEI/ IARBEH
11	Text 9: Object type	Project definition	WBS element	Network	Task/ Element	Object type
12	Text 9: Milestone	—	—	—	—	MLSTN/ MLSTXT
13	Text 10: Object number	PSPID	POSID	AUFNR	VORNW/ UVORN	OBJEKTID
70	Predecessor	—	—	—	calculated	—
71	Successor	—	—	—	calculated	—
74	Unique no. for predecessor	—	—	—	calculated	—
75	Unique no. for successor	—	—	—	calculated	—

MPX Resource Assignments: All Data

MPX Resource Assignments: All Data

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

Field indicates the type of data.

In addition, the table shows data fields found in the export file.

MPX Definition SAP Data Fields

Field	Activity element
No.	calculated
Units	AZNOR (from work center)
Work	ARBEI/ ARBEH
Planned work	OFMNW/ ARBEH
Actual work	ISMNW/ ARBEH
Unique no.	calculated

Microsoft Access

You can use the interface with Microsoft Access to export data from the Project System to Microsoft Access.

You can create confirmations decentrally in Microsoft Access and transfer the data to the Project System. A Remote Function Call (RFC) is used to transfer the confirmation data from Microsoft Access to the SAP System.

To work with Microsoft Access in connection with the SAP Project System, you need Microsoft Access 2.0 for Windows or a higher version.

[Exporting Data to Microsoft Access \[Page 138\]](#)

[Importing Data from Microsoft Access \[Page 139\]](#)

[PC Files for Microsoft Access \[Page 140\]](#)

[Microsoft Access Interface Format \[Page 142\]](#)

Exporting Data to Microsoft Access

Exporting Data to Microsoft Access

To export data to Microsoft Access, proceed as follows:

1. Choose *Logistics* → *Project management* → *Information system*.

You branch to the Project Information System main menu.

2. Choose *Structure/dates* → *Structure overview*.
3. Enter the desired data and choose *Execute*.

The object list appears.

4. Choose *List* → *Export* → *Microsoft Access*, if you only want to export data.
If you want to export data as well as confirm activities and material withdrawals, on the overview structure, select the menu options *Environment* → *Confirm* → *Decentralized confirm* instead.
A list of possible activities to be confirmed appears from which you can select the activities you want to export for confirmation. The activities in the list that you do not select are still exported but cannot be confirmed.
5. Enter the PC path of your Microsoft Access directory including the file name for the data file (".mdb" file).
6. If you choose *Decentralized confirm*, you can decide whether you want to export only activities or also the entire project structure selected. In addition, you can specify whether you want to export the master data needed for validation when maintaining confirmation data. If a database file already exists, you can also specify whether the database should be increased or deleted and recreated.

[PC Files for Microsoft Access \[Page 140\]](#)

[Interface Format \[Page 142\]](#)

Importing Data from Microsoft Access

To import data from Microsoft Access, proceed as follows:

1. Start program `wdpsazet.exe` or program `wdpsamat.exe`.
2. Enter the file name of the Access database including the PC path.
3. Enter the data necessary to log on in the R/3 System.
4. SAP imports the confirmation data and carries out the confirmations.


Should an error occur, the SAP System creates a confirmation pool containing the confirmations with errors. You can correct and edit this pool. For additional information about processing imported data, refer to the *CA PDC Interface* manual.

[Microsoft Access Interface Format \[Page 142\]](#)

PC Files for Microsoft Access

PC Files for Microsoft Access

When you export and import data, SAP uses the following four Visual Basic programs:

For MS Access 7.0	for MS Access 97	Comments
wdpsastr.exe wdpsast2.exe	wdpsas97.exe	RFC server programs that program create a Microsoft Access database with structural information provided by R/3.  In addition, a separate table "DDIC" is created. Do not delete or modify this table in any way as it contains structural information.
wdpsatab.exe	wdpsat97.exe	RFC server program, which fills the previously created tables with data. This program is effective only if no changes in structure occurred between the wdpsast2.exe (wdpsas97.exe) run and the wdpsatab.exe (wdpsat97.exe) run.
wdpsazet.exe	wdpsaz97.exe	RFC client program, which makes time confirmations to the Project System possible.
wdpsamat.exe	wdpsam97.exe	RFC client program, which makes material confirmations to the R/3 System possible.



Do not modify the structure of the Access database in any way between creating and filling in the interface tables (between calling up the wdpsastr.exe, wdpsast2.exe (wdpsas97.exe), and wdpsatab.exe (wdpsat97.exe) programs).

Note on the programs wdpsastr.exe and wdpsast2.exe

The programs differ in that they export the data from the R/3 System with data type "DATS" to different data types in Microsoft Access. Use whichever of the two programs files best meets your requirements.

- wdpsastr.exe converts DATS fields to the Access format "Date/time".
- wdpsast2.exe converts DATS fields to the Access format "Text".
If you use this program, DATS fields with the IBIPGISS structure (material completion confirmations with wdpsamat.exe) do not need to be converted because they have already been entered in the prescribed data format "YYYYMMDD" and can be exported without being converted.

There is no equivalent to wdpsastr.exe in Access 97. The program wdpsas97.exe corresponds to wdpsast2.exe.

See also:

[Interface Format \[Page 142\]](#)

Microsoft Access Interface Format

Microsoft Access Interface Format

When data is exported to Microsoft Access, SAP creates an Access database, if one does not already exist, and fills it with data. This database contains the following tables:

1. Definition table: This table includes the SAP DDIC information from all tables. The table is called

[DDIC \[Page 144\]](#) Information about the SAP data repository

2. Project structure tables: These tables contain all selected project elements from the structure overview along with the data which can be displayed in the Information System. These tables are called

[PROJR \[Page 146\]](#) Project definitions

[PRPSR \[Page 148\]](#) WBS elements

[PLAFR \[Page 151\]](#) Planned orders

[AUFKR \[Page 153\]](#) Orders

[NETZR \[Page 159\]](#) Networks

[ACTR \[Page 162\]](#) Activities (also those which cannot be confirmed)

[ELEMN \[Page 168\]](#) Activity elements (also those which cannot be confirmed)

[AFABR \[Page 174\]](#) Relationships

[MLSTR \[Page 176\]](#) Milestones

[AFFHR \[Page 179\]](#) Production resources/tools

[KBEDR \[Page 182\]](#) Capacity requirements

[RESBR \[Page 185\]](#) Material reservations

[AFRUR \[Page 188\]](#) Confirmations (already carried out)

3. Calendar tables. These tables are called

[TFACD \[Page 191\]](#) Calendar

[TFAIN \[Page 192\]](#) Exceptions

[THOC \[Page 193\]](#) Holidays

4. Tables needed in confirmation. These tables are called

[OPERA4 \[Page 194\]](#) Activities and activity elements which can be confirmed

[E2CONF7 \[Page 198\]](#) Confirmations (time ticket)

[IBIPGISS \[Page 200\]](#) Goods issues

5. Tables needed for validation when confirming activities. These tables are called

[WORKC4 \[Page 202\]](#) Work centers

[DIFFE4 \[Page 204\]](#) Deviations

[UNIT4 \[Page 205\]](#) Units of measure

[COSTE4 \[Page 206\]](#) Cost centers

[ACTIV4 \[Page 207\]](#) Activity types

[PLANT4 \[Page 208\]](#) Plants

[OPERS4 \[Page 209\]](#) Order statuses

The structures listed under “4.” and “5.” (except IBIPGISS) are identical with the transfer structures of the communication channel KK4 in the PDC interface.

Microsoft Access DDIC (SAP Data Repository)

Microsoft Access DDIC (SAP Data Repository)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
TABNAME	CHAR	10	Table name
FIELDNAME	CHAR	10	Field name
LANGU	LANG	1	Language
POSITION	NUMC	4	–
OFFSET	NUMC	6	Offset
DOMNAME	CHAR	10	Domain name
ROLLNAME	CHAR	10	Data element
CHECKTABLE	CHAR	10	Table name
LENG	NUMC	6	Field length
INTLEN	NUMC	6	Internal length
OUTPUTLEN	NUMC	6	Output length
DECIMALS	NUMC	6	Decimal places
DATATYPE	CHAR	4	Data type
INTTYPE	CHAR	1	Internal type
REFTABLE	CHAR	10	Reference table
REFFIELD	CHAR	10	Reference field
PRECFIELD	CHAR	10	Precise field
AUTHORID	CHAR	3	Authorization
MEMORYID	CHAR	3	Set/get parameter ID
LOGFLAG	CHAR	1	Change document
MASK	CHAR	20	Template
MASKLEN	NUMC	4	Template length
CONVEXIT	CHAR	5	Conversion routine
HEADLEN	NUMC	2	Heading length
SCRLEN1	NUMC	2	Key word length: short
SCRLEN2	NUMC	2	Key word length: middle

Microsoft Access DDIC (SAP Data Repository)

SCRLEN3	NUMC	2	Key word length: long
FIELDTEXT	CHAR	60	Short description
REPTTEXT	CHAR	55	Heading
SCRTEXT_S	CHAR	10	Key word: short
SCRTEXT_M	CHAR	20	Key word: middle
SCRTEXT_L	CHAR	40	Key word: long
KEYFLAG	CHAR	1	Key field
LOWERCASE	CHAR	1	Lower case letters
MAC	CHAR	1	–
GENKEY	CHAR	1	–
NOFORKEY	CHAR	1	–
VALEXI	CHAR	1	Existing values
NOAUTHCH	CHAR	1	–
SIGN	CHAR	1	Signs
DYNPFLD	CHAR	1	Screen field

Microsoft Access PROJ (Project Definitions)

Microsoft Access PROJ (Project Definitions)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POST1	CHAR	40	Description
ERNAM	CHAR	12	Created by
KIMSK	CHAR	24	Mask short ID
VERNR	NUMC	8	Responsible person (number)
VERNA	CHAR	25	Responsible person (name)
ASTNR	NUMC	8	Applicant (number)
ASTNA	CHAR	25	Applicant (name)
VBUKR	CHAR	4	Company code
VGSBR	CHAR	4	Business area
VKOKR	CHAR	4	Controlling area
PWHIE	CUKY	5	Project currency
PLFAZ	DATS	10	Start date
PLSEZ	DATS	10	Finish date
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
KALID	CHAR	2	Factory calendar
ZTEHT	UNIT	3	Time unit
TXTSP	LANG	1	Language
AEDTE	DATS	10	Last basic date
AEDTP	DATS	10	Last forecast date
AEDTI	DATS	10	Last actual date
BESTA	CHAR	1	Project stock

Microsoft Access PROJR (Project Definitions)

SCOPE	CHAR	5	Object class
XSTAT	CHAR	1	Statistic
TXJCD	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction code
ZSCHM	CHAR	7	Interest calculation profile
SCPRF	CHAR	12	WBS scheduling profile
IMPRF	CHAR	6	Investment profile
FMPRF	CHAR	6	Financial budget profile
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status

Microsoft Access PRPSR (WBS Elements)

Microsoft Access PRPSR (WBS Elements)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
POST1	CHAR	40	Description
POSKI	CHAR	16	Short ID (WBS element)
ERNAM	CHAR	12	Created by
VERNR	NUMC	8	Responsible person (number)
VERNA	CHAR	25	Responsible person (name)
ASTNR	NUMC	8	Applicant (number)
ASTNA	CHAR	25	Applicant (name)
PBUKR	CHAR	4	Company code
PGSBR	CHAR	4	Business area
PKOKR	CHAR	4	Controlling area
PRART	CHAR	2	Project type
PLAKZ	CHAR	1	Planning element ind.
BELKZ	CHAR	1	Account assign. element ind.
FAKKZ	CHAR	1	Billing element ind.
STUFE	NUMC	3	Level
AKOKR	CHAR	4	Required controlling area
AKSTL	CHAR	10	Required cost center
AKTXT	CHAR	40	Reqd cost center description

Microsoft Access PRPSR (WBS Elements)

FKOKR	CHAR	4	Controlling area resp. cost ctr
FKSTL	CHAR	10	Responsible cost center
FKTXT	CHAR	40	Resp. cost center description
FABKL	CHAR	2	Calendar
PSPRI	CHAR	1	Priority
EQU NR	CHAR	18	Equipment number
TPLNR	CHAR	30	Technical location
PWPOS	CUKY	5	Currency
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
TXTSP	LANG	1	Language
SLWID	CHAR	7	Key word ID
USR00	CHAR	20	User field 1 (20 char.)
USR01	CHAR	20	User field 2 (20 char.)
USR02	CHAR	10	User field 1 (10 char.)
USR03	CHAR	10	User field 2 (10 char.)
USR04	QUAN	18	User field 1: Quantity
USE04	UNIT	3	User field 1: Unit of measure
USR05	QUAN	18	User field 2: Quantity
USE05	UNIT	3	User field 2: Unit of measure
USR06	CURR	18	User field 1: Value
USE06	CUKY	5	User field 1: Value unit
USR07	CURR	18	User field 2: Value
USE07	CUKY	5	User field 2: Value unit
USR08	DATS	10	User field 1: Date
USR09	DATS	10	User field 2: Date
USR10	CHAR	1	User field 1: Selection
USR11	CHAR	1	User field 2: Selection
CLASF	CHAR	1	Classified
SCOPE	CHAR	5	Object class
XSTAT	CHAR	1	Statistic
TXJCD	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction code
ZSCHM	CHAR	7	Interest calculation profile
IMPRF	CHAR	6	Investment profile

Microsoft Access PRPSR (WBS Elements)

EVGEW	DEC	10	% completion
SUBPR	CHAR	12	Subproject
PSPCODE	CHAR	50	WBS code
PSTRT	DATS	10	Basic start date
ESTRT	DATS	10	Forecast start date
ISTRT	DATS	10	Actual start date
PENDE	DATS	10	Basic finish date
EENDE	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
IENDE	DATS	10	Actual finish date
PDAUR	QUAN	7	Basic duration
EDAUR	QUAN	7	Forecast duration
IDAUR	QUAN	7	Actual duration
IEINH	UNIT	3	Unit
EEINH	UNIT	3	Unit
PEINH	UNIT	3	Unit
PSTRM	DATS	10	Sched. start date (basic)
PETRM	DATS	10	Sched. finish date (basic)
ESTRM	DATS	10	Sched. start date (forecast)
EETRM	DATS	10	Sched. finish date (forecast)
VISTR	DATS	10	Tentative start date
VIEND	DATS	10	Tentative finish date
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status
FRUEHER	QUAN	7	Earlier
SPAETER	QUAN	7	Later
VERZUG	QUAN	7	Delay
VORBEI	QUAN	7	Past
VEINH	UNIT	3	Unit

Microsoft Access PLAFR (Planned Orders)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
PLNUM	CHAR	10	Planned order
MATNR	CHAR	18	Planning material
MTEXT	CHAR	40	Material short text
PLWRK	CHAR	4	Planning plant
PWWRK	CHAR	4	Production plant
PAART	CHAR	4	Order type
BESKZ	CHAR	1	Procurement type
GSMNG	QUAN	17	Planned order quantity
TLMNG	QUAN	17	Partial lot quantity
AVMNG	QUAN	17	Scrap quantity
BDMNG	QUAN	17	Requirement quantity
PSTTR	DATS	10	Planned start date
PEDTR	DATS	10	Planned finish date
PERTR	DATS	10	Planned creation date
WEBAZ	DEC	3	Goods recpt processing time
DISPO	CHAR	3	MRP controller

Microsoft Access PLAFR (Planned Orders)

UMSKZ	CHAR	1	Conversion indicator
AUFFX	CHAR	1	"Fixed" indicator
STLFX	CHAR	1	Fixed settlement
KNTTP	CHAR	1	Account assignment type
RSNUM	NUMC	10	Reservation
SERNR	CHAR	8	Serial number
PALTR	DATS	10	Planned settlement date
TECHS	CHAR	12	Technical status
VERID	CHAR	4	Production version
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Run schedule header
TERST	DATS	10	Scheduled start
TERED	DATS	10	Scheduled finish
TRMKZ	CHAR	1	Scheduling indicator
TRMER	CHAR	2	Scheduling errors
REDKZ	CHAR	1	Reduction indication
TRMHK	CHAR	1	Scheduling origin
MEINS	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
REVLV	CHAR	2	Revision level
LGORT	CHAR	4	Storage location
PLSCN	NUMC	3	Planning scenario

Microsoft Access AUFKR (Orders)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order
AUART	CHAR	4	Order type
AUARTTXT	CHAR	20	Order type
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
REFNR	CHAR	12	Reference order
KTEXT	CHAR	40	Short text
TXTKZ	CHAR	1	Long text exists
LTEXT	CHAR	1	Long text exists
BUKRS	CHAR	4	Company code
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
GSBER	CHAR	4	Business area
KOKRS	CHAR	4	Controlling area
KOSTV	CHAR	10	Responsible cost center
WAERS	CUKY	5	Currency
KALSM	CHAR	6	Costing profile
ZSCHL	CHAR	6	Overhead key

Microsoft Access AUFKR (Orders)

USER0	CHAR	20	Applicant
USER1	CHAR	20	Telephone
USER2	CHAR	20	Responsible person
USER3	CHAR	20	Telephone
USER4	CURR	14	Estimated costs
USER5	DATS	10	Created on
USER6	CHAR	15	Department
USER7	DATS	10	Work start
USER8	DATS	10	Work finish
USER9	CHAR	1	Work permit
AWSLS	CHAR	6	Variance key
ABGSL	CHAR	6	Results analysis key
TXJCD	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction code
SCOPE	CHAR	5	Object class
AUFEX	CHAR	20	External order number
FLG_MLTPS	CHAR	1	Multi-item
AKSTL	CHAR	10	Required cost center
GLTRP	DATS	10	Basic finish date
GSTRP	DATS	10	Basic start date
FTRMS	DATS	10	Scheduled release date
GLTRS	DATS	10	Scheduled finish
GSTRS	DATS	10	Scheduled start
GSTRI	DATS	10	Actual start date
GETRI	DATS	10	Confirmed finish date
GLTRI	DATS	10	Actual finish date
FTRMI	DATS	10	Actual release date
FTRMP	DATS	10	Planned release date
RSNUM	NUMC	10	Reservation number
GASMG	QUAN	17	Total scrap
GAMNG	QUAN	17	Target quantity
GMEIN	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
PLNBEZ	CHAR	18	Material plan
PLNTY	CHAR	1	Task list type

Microsoft Access AUFKR (Orders)

PLNNR	CHAR	8	Group
PLNAL	CHAR	2	Group counter
PLSVB	QUAN	17	Lot size to (planned)
PLNME	UNIT	3	Unit of measure (planned)
PLSVN	QUAN	17	Lot size from (planned)
PDATV	DATS	10	Valid from (planned)
PAENR	CHAR	12	Change number (planned)
PLGRP	CHAR	3	Planner group
STLTY	CHAR	1	BOM category
STLBEZ	CHAR	18	Material BOM
STLST	NUMC	2	BOM status
STLNR	CHAR	8	Bill of material (BOM)
SDATV	DATS	10	Valid from (BOM)
SBMNG	QUAN	17	Base quantity
SBMEH	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
SAENR	CHAR	12	Change number (BOM)
STLAL	CHAR	2	BOM alternative
STLAN	CHAR	1	BOM usage
SLSVN	QUAN	17	Lot size from (BOM)
SLSBS	QUAN	17	Lot size to (BOM)
AUFLD	DATS	10	Explosion date
DISPO	CHAR	3	MRP group
DSNAM	CHAR	18	MRP controller
FEVOR	CHAR	3	Production scheduler
FHORI	CHAR	3	Scheduling margin key
TERKZ	CHAR	1	Scheduling type
REDKZ	CHAR	1	Reduction indicator
APRIO	CHAR	1	Order priority
VORGZ	NUMC	3	Float before production
SICHZ	NUMC	3	Float after production
FREIZ	NUMC	3	Release period
KLVARP	CHAR	4	Costing variant (planned)
KLVARI	CHAR	4	Costing variant (actual)

Microsoft Access AUFKR (Orders)

GLTPP	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
GSTPP	DATS	10	Forecast start date
GLTPS	DATS	10	Scheduled finish (forecast)
GSTPS	DATS	10	Scheduled start (forecast)
FTRPS	DATS	10	Scheduled release (forecast)
RDKZP	CHAR	1	Reduction indicator (forecast)
TRKZP	CHAR	1	Scheduling type (forecast)
GLUZS	TIMS	8	Sched. finish time (basic)
GSUZS	TIMS	8	Sched. start time (basic)
NAUTERM	CHAR	1	Scheduling not automatic
NAUCOST	CHAR	1	Costing not automatic
STUFE	DEC	2	Level
WEGXX	DEC	5	Path
VWEGX	DEC	5	Path
MAUFNR	CHAR	12	Superior order
PRODNET	CHAR	1	Collective order
IASMG	QUAN	17	Confirmed scrap
ABARB	NUMC	3	Degree of processing
AUFNT	CHAR	12	Subnetwork for network
VORNT	CHAR	4	Subnetwork for activity
BREAKS	CHAR	1	Breaks
VORGZ_TRM	DEC	7	Sched. float before production
SICHZ_TRM	DEC	7	Sched. float after production
TRMDT	DATS	10	Scheduled on
GLUZP	TIMS	8	Basic finish time
GSUZP	TIMS	8	Basic start time
GSUZI	TIMS	8	Actual start time
GEUZI	TIMS	8	Actual finish time
GLUPP	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
GSUPP	TIMS	8	Forecast start time
GLUPS	TIMS	8	Sched. finish time (forecast)
GSUPS	TIMS	8	Sched. start time (forecast)
CHSCH	CHAR	6	Search procedure

Microsoft Access AUFKR (Orders)

KAPT_VORGZ	NUMC	3	Remaining float before production
KAPT_SICHZ	NUMC	3	Remaining float after production
LEAD_AUFNR	CHAR	12	Leading order
PNETSTARTD	DATS	10	Outline start date
PNETSTARTT	TIMS	8	Outline start time
PNETENDDD	DATS	10	Outline finish date
PNETENDT	TIMS	8	Outline finish time
STRMP	DATS	10	Planned start date
ETRMP	DATS	10	Planned creation date
KDEIN	NUMC	4	Schedule line: sales order
WEMNG	QUAN	17	Goods receipt quantity
IAMNG	QUAN	17	Actual scrap quantity
AMEIN	UNIT	3	In-house prod. unit of measure
MEINS	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
MATNR	CHAR	18	Material number
MTEXT	CHAR	40	Material short text
PAMNG	QUAN	17	Scrap quantity
PGMNG	QUAN	17	Planned order quantity
LTRMI	DATS	10	Actual delivery date
LTRMP	DATS	10	Planned delivery date
KALNR	NUMC	12	Unit costing number
UEBTO	DEC	4	Overdelivery tolerance
UEBTK	CHAR	1	Unlimited overdelivery
UNTO	DEC	4	Underdelivery tolerance
INSMK	CHAR	1	Quality inspection
WEPOS	CHAR	1	Goods receipt
BWTAR	CHAR	10	Valuation type
PWERK	CHAR	4	Planning plant
LGORT	CHAR	4	Storage location
VERTO	CHAR	4	Distribution key
WEBAZ	DEC	3	Goods receipt processing
ELIKZ	CHAR	1	Final delivery
SERNR	CHAR	8	Serial number

Microsoft Access AUFKR (Orders)

WEUNB	CHAR	1	Non-valuated goods receipt
ABLAD	CHAR	25	Unloading point
WEMPF	CHAR	12	Ship-to party
CHARG	CHAR	10	Batch
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status
FRUEHER	QUAN	7	Earlier
SPAETER	QUAN	7	Later
VERZUG	QUAN	7	Delay
VORBEI	QUAN	7	Past
VEINH	UNIT	3	Unit

Microsoft Access NETZR (Networks)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Versions key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Network
AUFNT	CHAR	12	Subnetwork for network
VORNT	CHAR	4	Subnetwork for activity
AUART	CHAR	4	Network type
KTEXT	CHAR	40	Short text
LTEXT	CHAR	1	Long text exists
BUKRS	CHAR	4	Company code
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
GSBER	CHAR	4	Business area
KOKRS	CHAR	4	Controlling area
KOSTV	CHAR	10	Responsible cost center
WAERS	CUKY	5	Currency
TXJCD	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction code
SCOPE	CHAR	5	Object class
GLTRP	DATS	10	Basic finish date
GSTRP	DATS	10	Basic start date

Microsoft Access NETZR (Networks)

FTRMS	DATS	10	Sched. release date
GLTRS	DATS	10	Sched. finish date
GSTRS	DATS	10	Sched. start date
GSTRI	DATS	10	Actual start date
GETRI	DATS	10	Actual finish date
GLTRI	DATS	10	Actual finish date
FTRMI	DATS	10	Actual release date
FTRMP	DATS	10	Planned release date
DISPO	CHAR	3	MRP group
DSNAM	CHAR	18	MRP controller
FEVOR	CHAR	3	Planner group
TERKZ	CHAR	1	Scheduling type
REDKZ	CHAR	1	Reduction indicator
APRIO	CHAR	1	Priority
GLTPP	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
GSTPP	DATS	10	Forecast start date
GLTPS	DATS	10	Sched. finish (forecast)
GSTPS	DATS	10	Sched. start (forecast)
FTRPS	DATS	10	Sched. release (forecast)
RDKZP	CHAR	1	Reduction indicator (forecast)
TRKZP	CHAR	1	Scheduling type (forecast)
GLUZS	TIMS	8	Sched. finish time (basic)
GSUZS	TIMS	8	Sched. start time (basic)
NAUTERM	CHAR	1	Scheduling not automatic
NAUCOST	CHAR	1	Costing not automatic
NO_DISP	CHAR	1	Reservation/Purchase req.
GLUZP	TIMS	8	Basic finish time
GSUZP	TIMS	8	Basic start time
GSUZI	TIMS	8	Actual start time
GEUZI	TIMS	8	Actual finish time
GLUPP	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
GSUPP	TIMS	8	Forecast start time
GLUPS	TIMS	8	Sched. finish time (forecast)

Microsoft Access NETZR (Networks)

GSUPS	TIMS	8	Sched. start time (forecast)
KDEIN	NUMC	4	Schedule lines: sales order
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status
FRUEHER	QUAN	7	Earlier
SPAETER	QUAN	7	Later
VERZUG	QUAN	7	Delay
VORBEI	QUAN	7	Past
VEINH	UNIT	3	Unit

Microsoft Access ACTR (Activities)

Microsoft Access ACTR (Activities)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity
UVORN	CHAR	4	Element
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
STEUS	CHAR	4	Control key
STEUTXT	CHAR	40	Control key text
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
ARBTXT	CHAR	40	Work center text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
KTSCH	CHAR	7	Standard text key
LTXA1	CHAR	40	Activity description
TXTSP	LANG	1	Language
RSTRA	CHAR	2	Reduction strategy
SORTL	CHAR	10	Sort string
LIFNR	CHAR	10	Vendor
PREIS	CURR	14	Price

Microsoft Access ACTR (Activities)

PEINH	DEC	6	Price unit
SAKTO	CHAR	10	Cost element
WAERS	CUKY	5	Currency
INFNR	CHAR	10	Purchasing info record
ESOKZ	CHAR	1	Purchasing info record category
EKORG	CHAR	4	Purchasing organization
EKGRP	CHAR	3	Purchasing group
KZLGF	CHAR	1	External processing with fixed lot-size
KZWRTF	CHAR	1	Fixed value
MATKL	CHAR	9	Material group
DDEHN	CHAR	1	Extendible duration
ANZZL	INT1	3	Number
PRZNT	INT1	3	Percent
MLSTN	CHAR	5	Milestone
MLSTXT	CHAR	40	Milestone text
BUKRS	CHAR	4	Company code
ANFKO	CHAR	10	Required cost center
ANFKOKRS	CHAR	4	Controlling area
INDET	CHAR	1	Calculation key
LARNT	CHAR	6	Activity type
PRKST	CURR	14	Amount
RUECK	NUMC	10	Confirmation
RMZHL	NUMC	8	Counter
BANFN	CHAR	10	Purchase requisition
BNFPO	NUMC	5	Purchase requisition number
KALID	CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID
KALTX	CHAR	20	Factory calendar
VERTL	CHAR	8	Distribution of capacity requirements: network
LEKNW	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
NPRIO	CHAR	1	Priority
TXJCD	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction code
SCOPE	CHAR	5	Object class
GSBER	CHAR	4	Business area

Microsoft Access ACTR (Activities)

NO_DISP	CHAR	1	Reservation/purchase req.
EVGEW	DEC	10	% completion
CLASF	CHAR	1	Classification
MEINH	UNIT	3	Activity unit of measure
PLIFZ	DEC	3	Planned delivery time
DAUNO	QUAN	7	Normal duration
DAUNE	UNIT	3	Normal duration unit
DAUMI	QUAN	7	Minimum duration
DAUME	UNIT	3	Minimum duration unit
EINSA	CHAR	1	Constraint start
EINSE	CHAR	1	Constraint finish
ARBEI	QUAN	9	Work
ARBEH	UNIT	3	Work unit
MGVRG	QUAN	17	Activity quantity
ASVRG	QUAN	17	Scrap quantity
ISMNW	QUAN	9	Actual work
FSAVD	DATS	10	Earliest start date (basic)
FSAVZ	TIMS	8	Earliest start time (basic)
FSEDD	DATS	10	Earliest finish date (basic)
FSEDZ	TIMS	8	Earliest finish time (basic)
SSAVD	DATS	10	Latest start date (basic)
SSAVZ	TIMS	8	Latest start time (basic)
SSEDD	DATS	10	Latest finish date (basic)
SSEDZ	TIMS	8	Latest finish time (basic)
ISDD	DATS	10	Actual start date
ISDZ	TIMS	8	Actual start time
IEDD	DATS	10	Actual finish date
IEDZ	TIMS	8	Actual finish time
PEDD	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
PEDZ	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
PUFFR	DEC	4	Free buffer
PUFGS	DEC	4	Total buffer
NTANF	DATS	10	Basic start date

Microsoft Access ACTR (Activities)

NTANZ	TIMS	8	Basic start time
NTEND	DATS	10	Basic finish date
NTENZ	TIMS	8	Basic finish time
EWSTD	DATS	10	Forecast start date
EWSTZ	TIMS	8	Forecast start time
EWEND	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
EWENZ	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
EWDAN	QUAN	7	Normal duration (forecast)
EWDNE	UNIT	3	Normal duration unit (forecast)
EWDAM	QUAN	7	Minimum duration (forecast)
EWDME	UNIT	3	Minimum duration unit (forecast)
EWSTE	CHAR	1	Constraint finish (forecast)
EWSTA	CHAR	1	Constraint start (forecast)
DABEA	QUAN	9	Processing duration
BEAZE	UNIT	3	Processing unit
OFMNW	QUAN	9	Forecast work
OFFSTB	QUAN	7	Time interval start
EHOFFB	UNIT	3	Unit
OFFSTE	QUAN	7	Time interval finish
EHOFFE	UNIT	3	Unit
FPAVD	DATS	10	Earliest start date (forecast)
FPAVZ	TIMS	8	Earliest start time (forecast)
FPEDD	DATS	10	Earliest finish date (forecast)
FPEDZ	TIMS	8	Earliest finish time (forecast)
SPAVD	DATS	10	Latest start date (forecast)
SPAVZ	TIMS	8	Latest start time (forecast)
SPEDD	DATS	10	Latest finish date (forecast)
SPEDZ	TIMS	8	Latest finish time (forecast)
BEAZP	UNIT	3	Processing unit
PUFGP	DEC	4	Total buffer
PUFFP	DEC	4	Free buffer
DAPBE	QUAN	9	Processing duration
EPANF	DATS	10	Planned start date

Microsoft Access ACTR (Activities)

EPANZ	TIMS	8	Planned start time
EPEND	DATS	10	Planned finish date
EPENZ	TIMS	8	Planned finish time
PDAU	QUAN	7	Forecast duration from confirmation
PDAE	UNIT	3	Forecast duration unit
SLWID	CHAR	7	Key word ID
USR00	CHAR	20	User field 1 (20 char.)
USR01	CHAR	20	User field 2 (20 char.)
USR02	CHAR	10	User field 1 (10 char.)
USR03	CHAR	10	User field 2 (10 char.)
USR04	QUAN	18	User field 1: Quantity
USE04	UNIT	3	User field 1: Unit of measure
USR05	QUAN	18	User field 2: Quantity
USE05	UNIT	3	User field 2: Unit of measure
USR06	CURR	18	User field 1: Value
USE06	CUKY	5	User field 1: Value unit
USR07	CURR	18	User field 2: Value
USE07	CUKY	5	User field 2: Value unit
USR08	DATS	10	User field 1: Date
USR09	DATS	10	User field 2: Date
USR10	CHAR	1	User field 1: Evaluation
USR11	CHAR	1	User field 2: Evaluation
LOSVG	QUAN	17	Activity quantity
LOSME	UNIT	3	Base unit of measurement
WEMNG_OPR	QUAN	17	Goods receipt quantity
WEMEH_OPR	UNIT	3	Order unit quantity
FLG_PURS	CHAR	1	Purchase order exists
FLG_VAB	CHAR	1	Subnetwork exists
PSTXTAR	CHAR	2	PS text
PSTXTTI	CHAR	20	PS text description
IDAUR	QUAN	1	Actual duration
IDAUE	UNIT	1	Unit of actual duration
ODAUR	QUAN	7	Remaining duration

Microsoft Access ACTR (Activities)

ODAUE	UNIT	3	Remaining duration unit
ABARBD	NUMC	3	Duration degree of processing
REMNW	QUAN	9	Remaining work
REMNE	UNIT	3	Work unit
ABARBA	NUMC	3	Degree of processing
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status
FRUEHER	QUAN	7	Earlier
SPAETER	QUAN	7	Later
VERZUG	QUAN	7	Delay
VORBEI	QUAN	7	Past
VEINH	UNIT	3	Unit
VG Typ	CHAR	3	Type
FLG_RCKMLD	CHAR	1	Can be confirmed

Microsoft Access ELEM (Activity Elements)

Microsoft Access ELEM (Activity Elements)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network
VORN	CHAR	4	Activity
UVORN	CHAR	4	Element
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
STEUS	CHAR	4	Control key
STEUTXT	CHAR	40	Control key text
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
ARBTXT	CHAR	40	Work center text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
KTSCH	CHAR	7	Standard text key
LTXA1	CHAR	40	Activity description
TXTSP	LANG	1	Language
RSTRA	CHAR	2	Reduction strategy
SORTL	CHAR	10	Sort string
LIFNR	CHAR	10	Vendor
PREIS	CURR	14	Price

Microsoft Access ELEM (Activity Elements)

PEINH	DEC	6	Price unit
SAKTO	CHAR	10	Cost element
WAERS	CUKY	5	Currency
INFNR	CHAR	10	Purchasing info record
ESOKZ	CHAR	1	Purchasing info record category
EKORG	CHAR	4	Purchasing organization
EKGRP	CHAR	3	Purchasing group
KZLGF	CHAR	1	External processing with fixed lot-size
KZWRTF	CHAR	1	Fixed value
MATKL	CHAR	9	Material group
DDEHN	CHAR	1	Extendible duration
ANZZL	INT1	3	Number
PRZNT	INT1	3	Percent
MLSTN	CHAR	5	Milestone
MLSTXT	CHAR	40	Milestone text
BUKRS	CHAR	4	Company code
ANFKO	CHAR	10	Required cost center
ANFKOKRS	CHAR	4	Controlling area
INDET	CHAR	1	Calculation key
LARNT	CHAR	6	Activity type
PRKST	CURR	14	Amount
RUECK	NUMC	10	Confirmation
RMZHL	NUMC	8	Counter
BANFN	CHAR	10	Purchase requisition
BNFPO	NUMC	5	Purchase requisition number
KALID	CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID
KALTX	CHAR	20	Factory calendar
VERTL	CHAR	8	Distribution of capacity requirements: network
LEKNW	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
NPRIO	CHAR	1	Priority
TXJCD	CHAR	15	Jurisdiction code
SCOPE	CHAR	5	Object class
GSBER	CHAR	4	Business area

Microsoft Access ELEMNR (Activity Elements)

NO_DISP	CHAR	1	Reservation/purchase req.
EVGEW	DEC	10	% completion
CLASF	CHAR	1	Project summarization
MEINH	UNIT	3	Activity unit of measure
PLIFZ	DEC	3	Planned delivery time
DAUNO	QUAN	7	Normal duration
DAUNE	UNIT	3	Normal duration unit
DAUMI	QUAN	7	Minimum duration
DAUME	UNIT	3	Minimum duration unit
EINSA	CHAR	1	Constraint start
EINSE	CHAR	1	Constraint finish
ARBEI	QUAN	9	Work
ARBEH	UNIT	3	Work unit
MGVRG	QUAN	17	Activity quantity
ASVRG	QUAN	17	Scrap quantity
ISMNW	QUAN	9	Actual work
FSAVD	DATS	10	Earliest start date (basic)
FSAVZ	TIMS	8	Earliest start time (basic)
FSEDD	DATS	10	Earliest finish date (basic)
FSEDZ	TIMS	8	Earliest finish time (basic)
SSAVD	DATS	10	Latest start date (basic)
SSAVZ	TIMS	8	Latest start time (basic)
SSEDD	DATS	10	Latest finish date (basic)
SSEDZ	TIMS	8	Latest finish time (basic)
ISDD	DATS	10	Actual start date
ISDZ	TIMS	8	Actual start time
IEDD	DATS	10	Actual finish date
IEDZ	TIMS	8	Actual finish time
PEDD	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
PEDZ	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
PUFFR	DEC	4	Free buffer
PUFGS	DEC	4	Total buffer
NTANF	DATS	10	Constraint start

Microsoft Access ELEM (Activity Elements)

NTANZ	TIMS	8	Constraint start time
NTEND	DATS	10	Constraint finish
NTENZ	TIMS	8	Constraint finish time
EWSTD	DATS	10	Forecast start date
EWSTZ	TIMS	8	Forecast start time
EWEND	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
EWENZ	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
EWDAN	QUAN	7	Normal duration (forecast)
EWDNE	UNIT	3	Normal duration unit (forecast)
EWDAM	QUAN	7	Minimum duration (forecast)
EWDME	UNIT	3	Minimum duration unit
EWSTE	CHAR	1	Constraint finish
EWSTA	CHAR	1	Constraint start
DABEA	QUAN	9	Processing duration
BEAZE	UNIT	3	Processing time unit
OFMNW	QUAN	9	Forecast work
OFFSTB	QUAN	7	Time interval start
EHOFFB	UNIT	3	Unit
OFFSTE	QUAN	7	Time interval finish
EHOFFE	UNIT	3	Unit
FPAVD	DATS	10	Earliest start date (basic)
FPAVZ	TIMS	8	Earliest start time (basic)
FPEDD	DATS	10	Earliest finish date (basic)
FPEDZ	TIMS	8	Earliest finish time (basic)
SPAVD	DATS	10	Latest start date (basic)
SPAVZ	TIMS	8	Latest start time (basic)
SPEEDD	DATS	10	Latest finish
SPEDZ	TIMS	8	Latest dates
BEAZP	UNIT	3	Processing time unit
PUFGP	DEC	4	Total buffer
PUFFP	DEC	4	Free buffer
DAPBE	QUAN	9	Processing duration
EPANF	DATS	10	Planned start

Microsoft Access ELEM (Activity Elements)

EPANZ	TIMS	8	Planned start time
EPEND	DATS	10	Planned finish
EPENZ	TIMS	8	Planned finish time
PDAU	QUAN	7	Forecast duration from confirmation
PDAE	UNIT	3	Forecast duration unit
SLWID	CHAR	7	Field key
USR00	CHAR	20	User field (20 char.)
USR01	CHAR	20	User field (20 char.)
USR02	CHAR	10	User field
USR03	CHAR	10	User field
USR04	QUAN	18	User field: Quantity
USE04	UNIT	3	User field: Unit
USR05	QUAN	18	User field: Quantity
USE05	UNIT	3	User field: Unit
USR06	CURR	18	User field: Value
USE06	CUKY	5	User field: Unit
USR07	CURR	18	User field: Value
USE07	CUKY	5	User field: Unit
USR08	DATS	10	User field: Date
USR09	DATS	10	User field: Date
USR10	CHAR	1	User field: Indicator
USR11	CHAR	1	User field: Indicator
LOSVG	QUAN	17	Activity quantity
LOSME	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
WEMNG_OPR	QUAN	17	Goods receipt quantity
WEMEH_OPR	UNIT	3	Order unit
FLG_PURS	CHAR	1	Purchase order exists
FLG_VAB	CHAR	1	Subnetwork exists
PSTXTAR	CHAR	2	PS text
PSTXTTI	CHAR	20	Description
IDAUR	QUAN	7	Actual duration
IDAUE	UNIT	3	Unit for actual duration
ODAUR	QUAN	7	Remaining duration

Microsoft Access ELEMNR (Activity Elements)

ODAUE	UNIT	3	Remaining duration unit
ABARBD	NUMC	3	Degree of processing
REMNW	QUAN	9	Remaining work
REMNE	UNIT	3	Work unit
ABARBA	NUMC	3	Degree of processing
IDAUR	QUAN	7	Actual duration
IDAUE	UNIT	3	Actual duration unit
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status
FRUEHER	QUAN	7	Earlier
SPAETER	QUAN	7	Later
VERZUG	QUAN	7	Delay
VORBEI	QUAN	7	Past
VEINH	UNIT	3	Unit
VG Typ	CHAR	3	Type
LOSME	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
FLG_RCKMLD	CHAR	1	Can be confirmed

Microsoft Access AFABR (Relationships)

Microsoft Access AFABR (Relationships)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element I
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network I
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity I
POSID2	CHAR	24	WBS element II
AUFNR2	CHAR	12	Order/network II
VORNR2	CHAR	4	Activity II
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
AOBAR	CHAR	2	Relationship type
MIMAX	CHAR	1	Maximum time interval
ZEINH	UNIT	3	Relationship unit
DAUER	QUAN	7	Time interval: Relationship
DAUKZ	CHAR	1	Relationship duration ind.
VORNC	CHAR	1	Successor maintained
NCVOR	CHAR	1	Predecessor maintained
KALID	CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID
PRZNT	NUMC	3	Time interval %
PROVG	CHAR	1	Time interval key

Microsoft Access AFABR (Relationships)

ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
ARBTXT	CHAR	40	Work center text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
FSABD	DATS	10	Earliest start: Relationship
FSABZ	TIMS	8	Earliest start time: Relationship
SSABD	DATS	10	Latest start: Relationship
SSABZ	TIMS	8	Latest start time: Relationship
FEABD	DATS	10	Earliest finish: Relationship
FEABZ	TIMS	8	Earliest finish time: Relationship
SEABD	DATS	10	Latest finish: Relationship
SEABZ	TIMS	8	Latest finish time: Relationship
DAUTM	INT4	11	Relationship duration (in sec.)
LTXA1	CHAR	40	Activity I text
LTXA12	CHAR	40	Activity II text
NCH	CHAR	1	Successor indicator

Microsoft Access MLSTR (Milestones)

Microsoft Access MLSTR (Milestones)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity
MLST_ZAEHL	NUMC	12	Milestone number
AUARTTXT	CHAR	20	Order type
MLSTN	CHAR	5	Milestone usage
TEDAT	DATS	10	Scheduled basic date
TETIM	TIMS	8	Scheduled basic time
TPDAT	DATS	10	Scheduled forecast date
TPTIM	TIMS	8	Scheduled forecast time
EDATU	DATS	10	Fixed basic date
EZEIT	TIMS	8	Fixed basic time
PDATU	DATS	10	Fixed forecast date
PZEIT	TIMS	8	Fixed forecast time
LATED	CHAR	1	Latest dates
DLTAS	CHAR	1	Reference finish
DELTA	QUAN	7	Time interval

Microsoft Access MLSTR (Milestones)

DELTE	UNIT	3	Time interval unit
PRCNT	DEC	4	Time interval %
KZ_TREND	CHAR	1	Trend analysis
KZ_LSTWR	CHAR	1	Earned value analysis
KZ_WFLOW	CHAR	1	Milestone functions
KZ_FAKTP	CHAR	1	Sales document date
KZ_FRMST	CHAR	1	Release stop indicator
LST_FERTG	NUMC	3	Completion
LST_ACTDT	DATS	10	Actual date
LST_ACTTM	TIMS	8	Actual time
TASK_ID	CHAR	14	Task
RELSU	CHAR	1	Release following activity
RELMS	CHAR	1	Release to milestone
INCPN	CHAR	1	Include standard network
INCNW	CHAR	1	Create network
INCSN	CHAR	1	Include subnetwork
WKFLW	CHAR	1	Workflow task
RELSU_TSS	CHAR	4	System status: Release following activity
RELMS_TSS	CHAR	4	System status: Release to milestone
INCNW_TSS	CHAR	4	System status: Include standard network
INCPN_TSS	CHAR	4	System status: Create network
INCSN_TSS	CHAR	4	System status: Include subnetwork
WKFLW_TSS	CHAR	4	System status: Workflow task
RELSU_TUS	CHAR	4	User status: Release following activity
RELMS_TUS	CHAR	4	User status: Release to milestone
INCNW_TUS	CHAR	4	User status: Include standard network
INCPN_TUS	CHAR	4	User status: Create network
INCSN_TUS	CHAR	4	User status: Include subnetwork
WKFLW_TUS	CHAR	4	User status: Workflow task
RELSU_CH	CHAR	1	Status change: Release following activity
RELMS_CH	CHAR	1	Status change: Release to milestone
INCPN_CH	CHAR	1	Status change: Include standard network
INCNW_CH	CHAR	1	Status change: Create network

Microsoft Access MLSTR (Milestones)

INCSN_CH	CHAR	1	Status change: Include subnetwork
WKFLW_CH	CHAR	1	Status change: Workflow task
RELSU_SG	CHAR	1	Once: Release following activity
RELMS_SG	CHAR	1	Once: Release to milestone
INCPN_SG	CHAR	1	Once: Include standard network
INCNW_SG	CHAR	1	Once: Create network
INCSN_SG	CHAR	1	Once: Include subnetwork
WKFLW_SG	CHAR	1	Once: Workflow task
RELSU_TR	CHAR	1	Function: Release following activity
RELMS_TR	CHAR	1	Function: Release to milestone
INCPN_TR	CHAR	1	Function: Include standard network
INCNW_TR	CHAR	1	Function: Create network
INCSN_TR	CHAR	1	Function: Include subnetwork
WKFLW_TR	CHAR	1	Function: Workflow task
KTEXT	CHAR	40	Description
LTXSP	LANG	1	Long text language
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status
FRUEHER	QUAN	7	Earlier
SPAETER	QUAN	7	Later
VERZUG	QUAN	7	Delay
VORBEI	QUAN	7	Past
VEINH	UNIT	3	Unit

Microsoft Access AFFHR (Production Resources/Tools)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity
PSNFH	NUMC	4	Item
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
STEUF	CHAR	4	Control key
STEUTXT	CHAR	40	Control key text
KZKBL	CHAR	1	Requirements records
BZOFFB	CHAR	2	Reference start
OFFSTB	QUAN	7	Time interval start
EHOFFB	UNIT	3	Unit
BZOFFE	CHAR	2	Reference finish
OFFSTE	QUAN	7	Time interval finish
EHOFFE	UNIT	3	Unit
FSFHD	DATS	10	Earliest start date
FSFHZ	TIMS	8	Earliest start time
FEFHD	DATS	10	Earliest finish date

Microsoft Access AFFHR (Production Resources/Tools)

FEFHZ	TIMS	8	Earliest finish time
SSFHD	DATS	10	Latest start date
SSFHZ	TIMS	8	Latest start time
SEFHD	DATS	10	Latest finish date
SEFHZ	TIMS	8	Latest finish time
ISFHD	DATS	10	Actual start date
ISFHZ	TIMS	8	Actual start time
IEFHD	DATS	10	Actual finish date
IEFHZ	TIMS	8	Actual finish time
DAUSE	QUAN	7	Usage duration
DAUEH	UNIT	3	Duration unit
MGEINH	UNIT	3	Standard value unit: Quantity
MGVGW	QUAN	11	Standard value: Quantity
MGSOLEH	UNIT	3	Total quantity unit
MGSOL	QUAN	11	Total quantity
MGISTEH	UNIT	3	Confirmed quantity unit
MGIST	QUAN	11	Confirmed quantity
MGRSTEH	UNIT	3	Remaining stock qty unit
MGRST	QUAN	11	Remaining requirements qty
MGAUSEH	UNIT	3	PRT quantity
MGAUS	QUAN	11	PRT quantity
MGFORM	CHAR	6	Total quantity formula
EWEINH	UNIT	3	Usage value unit
EWVGW	QUAN	11	Standard value: Usage
EWSOLEH	UNIT	3	Usage value unit
EWSOL	QUAN	11	Total usage value
EWISTEH	UNIT	3	Usage value unit
EWIST	QUAN	11	Actual usage value
EWRSTEH	UNIT	3	Usage value unit
EWRST	QUAN	11	Remaining usage value
EWFORM	CHAR	6	Usage value formula
TXTSP	LANG	1	Language
KTSCHE	CHAR	7	Standard text key

Microsoft Access AFFHR (Production Resources/Tools)

TXTZ1	CHAR	40	PRT text
FHMAR	CHAR	1	PRT category
FHMNR	CHAR	33	Production resources/tools
FHWRK	CHAR	4	Plant
MATNR	CHAR	18	Material
MTEXT	CHAR	40	Material short text
SFHNR	CHAR	18	Production resources/tools
DOKAR	CHAR	3	Document type
DOKNR	CHAR	25	Document
DOKVR	CHAR	2	Document version
DOKTL	CHAR	3	Document part
EQU NR	CHAR	18	Equipment
EQPNT	CHAR	12	Measuring point
EQPTX	CHAR	40	Description
MSEHI	UNIT	3	Internal unit of measurement
FHKTX	CHAR	40	Description
FGRU1	CHAR	4	Grouping 1
FGRU2	CHAR	4	Grouping 2
TXTKZ	CHAR	1	Long text exists
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status

Microsoft Access KBEDR (Capacity Requirements)

Microsoft Access KBEDR (Capacity Requirements)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
PLNUM	CHAR	10	Planned order
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity
UVORN	CHAR	4	Element
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
KAPNM	CHAR	8	Capacity
KAPTXT	CHAR	40	Short description
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
ARBTXT	CHAR	40	Work center text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
KAPAR	CHAR	3	Capacity category
KAPARTXT	CHAR	20	Capacity category description
TYPKZ	CHAR	1	Order type
BEDSOLL	QUAN	9	Capacity requirements
BEDREST	QUAN	9	Remaining capacity reqmts
KEINH	UNIT	3	Capacity unit

Microsoft Access KBEDR (Capacity Requirements)

FSTAD	DATS	10	Earliest start date
FSTAU	TIMS	8	Earliest start time
FENDD	DATS	10	Earliest finish date
FENDU	TIMS	8	Earliest finish time
SSTAD	DATS	10	Latest start date
SSTAU	TIMS	8	Latest start time
SEND	DATS	10	Latest finish date
SENDU	TIMS	8	Latest finish time
ISTAD	DATS	10	Actual start date
ISTAU	TIMS	8	Actual start time
IEND	DATS	10	Actual finish date
IENDU	TIMS	8	Actual finish time
PEND	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
PENDU	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
KPVER	CHAR	8	Distribution key
ISMNW	QUAN	17	Confirmed activity
PERNR	NUMC	8	Personnel number
PERTXT	CHAR		Text personnel number
SPLIT	INT1	3	No. of splits
MGVRG	QUAN		Activity quantity
MEINH	UNIT		Unit of measure, activity
RSTUF	NUMC		Reduction level
PLSCN	NUMC		Planning scenario
USR04	QUAN		User quantity 1
USE04	UNIT		User quantity unit 1
USR05	QUAN		User quantity 2
USE05	UNIT		User quantity unit 2
BEAZE	UNIT		Unit for edit
ARBEI	QUAN		Work
ARBEH	UNIT		Unit for work
LEKNW	CHAR		No remaining activity
ASVRG	QUAN		Scrap quantity
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status

Microsoft Access KBEDR (Capacity Requirements)

FRUEHER	QUAN	7	Earlier
SPAETER	QUAN	7	Later
VERZUG	QUAN	7	Delay
VORBEI	QUAN	7	Past
VEINH	UNIT	3	Unit

Microsoft Access RESBR (Components)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
PLNUM	CHAR	10	Planned order
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity
UVORN	CHAR	4	Element
RSNUM	NUMC	10	Reservation
RSPOS	NUMC	4	Item no.: Stock transfer reservation
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
RSART	CHAR	1	Record type
BDART	CHAR	2	Requirements type
RSSTA	CHAR	1	Reservation status
XFEHL	CHAR	1	Missing part indicator
MATNR	CHAR	18	Material
MTEXT	CHAR	40	Material short text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
LGORT	CHAR	4	Storage area
CHARG	CHAR	10	Batch

Microsoft Access RESBR (Components)

PLPLA	CHAR	10	Production storage bin
SOBKZ	CHAR	1	Special stock
BDTER	DATS	10	Requirements date
BDMNG	QUAN	17	Requirements quantity
MEINS	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
ENMNG	QUAN	17	Quantity withdrawn
WAERS	CUKY	5	Currency
ERFMG	QUAN	17	Quantity in unit of entry
ERFME	UNIT	3	Unit of entry
BAUGR	CHAR	18	Origin
SERNR	CHAR	8	Serial number
BWART	CHAR	3	Movement type
SAKNR	CHAR	10	G/L account
POSTP	CHAR	1	Item category
APOSN	CHAR	4	BOM item
ROMS1	QUAN	17	Size 1
ROMS2	QUAN	17	Size 2
ROMS3	QUAN	17	Size 3
ROMEI	UNIT	3	Size unit
ROMEN	QUAN	17	Variable-size item quantity
SGTXT	CHAR	50	Text
RFORM	CHAR	2	Formula key
ROANZ	QUAN	17	No. of variable-size items
FLMNG	QUAN	17	Missing parts
POTX1	CHAR	40	Item text
SANKA	CHAR	1	Relevancy to costing
SCHGT	CHAR	1	Bulk material
GPREIS	CURR	21	Price/currency
PEINH	DEC	6	Price unit
RGEKZ	CHAR	1	Backflush
EKGRP	CHAR	3	Purchasing group
ROKME	UNIT	3	Component unit of measure
VMENG	QUAN	19	Quantity for auditing procedure

Microsoft Access RESBR (Components)

LIFZT	DEC	3	Delivery time in days
KFPOS	CHAR	1	Configurable item
NO_DISP	CHAR	1	Reservation/purchase req.
VORAB	CHAR	1	Preliminary order indicator
LTEXT	CHAR	1	Long text exists
LIFNR	CHAR	10	Vendor
MATKL	CHAR	9	Material group
WEBAZ	DEC	3	Goods receipt processing time
BANFNR	CHAR	10	Purchase requisitions
BANFPO	NUMC	5	Item
EINHEIT	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
FLG_PURS	CHAR	1	Purchase order exists
WEMNG_CMP	QUAN	17	Goods receipt quantity
WEMEH_CMP	UNIT	3	Order unit
KNTTP	CHAR	1	Account assignment category
PSTXTAR	CHAR	2	PS text
PSTXTTI	CHAR	20	Description
STATXT	CHAR	40	Status

Microsoft Access AFRUR (Confirmations Already Carried Out)

Microsoft Access AFRUR (Confirmations Already Carried Out)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARNUMMER	NUMC	6	Archiving run
VSGRUPPE	CHAR	20	Version group
VSNUMMER	CHAR	12	Version key
PRCTR	CHAR	10	Profit center
PRNAM	CHAR	8	Capital investment program
PRPOS	CHAR	24	Item ID
PSPID	CHAR	24	Project definition
POSID	CHAR	24	WBS element
KDAUF	CHAR	10	Sales document
KDPOS	NUMC	6	Sales item
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order/network
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity
UVORN	CHAR	4	Element
RUECK	NUMC	10	Confirmation
RMZHL	NUMC	8	Counter
AUTYPTXT	CHAR	40	Order type
ERSDA	DATS	10	Created on
ERNAM	CHAR	12	Created by
LAEDA	DATS	10	Last change
AENAM	CHAR	12	Changed by
BUDAT	DATS	10	Posting date
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
ARBTXT	CHAR	40	Work center text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
LTXA1	CHAR	40	Confirmation text

Microsoft Access AFRUR (Confirmations Already Carried Out)

TXTSP	LANG	1	Language
ABARB	NUMC	3	Degree of processing
ISMNW	QUAN	9	Actual work
ISMNE	UNIT	3	Work unit
LEARR	CHAR	6	Activity type
IDAUR	QUAN	7	Actual duration
IDAUE	UNIT	3	Actual duration unit
GRUND	CHAR	4	Reason for deviation
PERNR	NUMC	8	Personnel number
PERTXT	CHAR		Text personnel number
ISDD	DATS	10	Actual start date
ISDZ	TIMS	8	Actual start time
IEDD	DATS	10	Actual finish date
IEDZ	TIMS	8	Actual finish time
PEDD	DATS	10	Forecast finish date
PEDZ	TIMS	8	Forecast finish time
AUERU	CHAR	1	Final confirmation
MANUR	CHAR	1	Manual confirmation
OFMNW	QUAN	9	Remaining work
OFMNE	UNIT	3	Work unit
LEKNW	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
ODAU	QUAN	7	Remaining duration
ODAUE	UNIT	3	Remaining duration unit
STOKZ	CHAR	1	Canceled
STZHL	NUMC	8	Canceled confirmation
KAPNM	CHAR	8	Capacity
KAPTXT	CHAR	40	Short description
KAPAR	CHAR	3	Capacity category
KAPARTXT	CHAR	20	Desc. capacity category
SPLIT	INT1	3	No. of splits
ZAUSW	NUMC	8	Time ID card number

Microsoft Access AFRUR (Confirmations Already Carried Out)

Microsoft Access TFACD (Calendar)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
IDENT	CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID
VJAHR	NUMC	4	From (year)
BJAHR	NUMC	4	To (year)
MOTAG	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
DITAG	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
MIWCH	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
DOTAG	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
FRTAG	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
SATAG	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
SOTAG	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
FETAG	CHAR	1	Bit for workday
HOCID	CHAR	2	Holiday calendar ID
BASIS	NUMC	5	No. first work
ABBR	CHAR	1	Termination flag
CRUSR	CHAR	12	User
CRDAT	DATS	10	Created on
CRTIME	TIMS	8	Change time
INTERV	CHAR	1	Termination flag
AKTVJAHR	NUMC	4	Active from (year)
AKTBJAHR	NUMC	4	Active to (year)

Microsoft Access TFAIN (Calendar Exceptions)

Microsoft Access TFAIN (Calendar Exceptions)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
IDENT	CHAR	2	Factory calendar ID
JAHR	NUMC	4	Storage year
VON	DATS	10	Date from
BIS	DATS	10	Date to
WERT	CHAR	1	Bit for workday

Microsoft Access THOC (Holidays)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
IDENT	CHAR	2	Holiday calendar ID
DATUM	DATS	10	Date
FTGID	CHAR	3	Holiday ID
GARANT	CHAR	1	Guarantee

Microsoft Access OPERA4 (Activities/Elements: Can be Confirmed)**Microsoft Access OPERA4 (Activities/Elements: Can be Confirmed)**

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
RUECK	NUMC	10	Confirmation
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order
APLFL	CHAR	6	Sequence
VORNR	CHAR	4	Operation
UVORN	CHAR	4	Sub-operation
SPLIT	NUMC	3	Dummy
KAPAR	CHAR	3	Capacity category
BDEGR	CHAR	3	Grouping subsystem
MGVRG	CHAR	15	Standard quantity
ASVRG	CHAR	15	Planned scrap
MEINH	UNIT	3	Unit of measure
UMREN	CHAR	7	Denominator
UMREZ	CHAR	7	Numerator
KMEIN	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
UNTMG	CHAR	15	Underdelivery quantity
UNTLI	CHAR	1	Check underdelivery
UEBMG	CHAR	15	Overdelivery quantity
UEBLI	CHAR	1	Check overdelivery
MRFLG	CHAR	1	Message type
USR00	CHAR	20	User field 20 chars.
USR01	CHAR	20	User field 20 chars.
USR04	CHAR	15	User field 3
USE04	UNIT	3	User field unit
ACTI1	CHAR	15	Standard value
UNIT1	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure

Microsoft Access OPERA4 (Activities/Elements: Can be Confirmed)

ACTI2	CHAR	15	Standard value
UNIT2	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
ACTI3	CHAR	15	Standard value
UNIT3	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
ACTI4	CHAR	15	Standard value
UNIT4	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
ACTI5	CHAR	15	Standard value
UNIT5	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
ACTI6	CHAR	15	Standard value
UNIT6	UNIT	3	Base unit of measure
LMNGA	CHAR	15	Actual yield
XMNGA	CHAR	15	Actual scrap quantity
STAT	CHAR	5	Status
ISM01	CHAR	15	Actual value
ISM02	CHAR	15	Actual value
ISM03	CHAR	15	Actual value
ISM04	CHAR	15	Actual value
ISM05	CHAR	15	Actual value
ISM06	CHAR	15	Actual value
LEK01	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
LEK02	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
LEK03	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
LEK04	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
LEK05	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
LEK06	CHAR	1	No remaining activity
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
ARBPI	CHAR	8	Work center
WERKI	CHAR	4	Plant
ISMNW	CHAR	15	Actual work value
ISMNE	UNIT	3	Work unit
ARBEI	CHAR	9	CHAR9
ARBEH	UNIT	3	Work unit

Microsoft Access OPERA4 (Activities/Elements: Can be Confirmed)

OFMNW	CHAR	9	Forecast work
OFMNE	UNIT	3	Remaining work unit
LEKNW	CHAR	1	No remaining work
RUEST	CHAR	15	Setup time
RSTZE	UNIT	3	Unit for setup
BEARZ	CHAR	15	Processing time
BEAZE	UNIT	3	Unit for processing time
ABRUE	CHAR	15	Teardown time
ARUZE	UNIT	3	Unit for teardown
MATNR	CHAR	18	Material
MAKTX	CHAR	40	Material description
MAUFNR	CHAR	12	Order (Material)
MAPLFL	CHAR	6	Sequence (Material)
MVORNR	CHAR	4	Operation (Material)
LAUFNR	CHAR	12	Order
BEZFL	CHAR	6	Reference sequence
VORNR1	CHAR	4	Operation
VORNR2	CHAR	4	Operation
FSAVD	DATS	10	Earliest start date
FSAVZ	TIMS	8	Earliest start time
SSEDD	DATS	10	Latest finish date
SSEDZ	TIMS	8	Latest finish time

Microsoft Access E2CONF6 (Confirmations – Time Events)

Microsoft Access E2CONF6 (Confirmations – Time Events)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
SATZA	CHAR	3	PDC record type
TERID	CHAR	4	Terminal ID
LDATE	CHAR	8	Date
LTIME	CHAR	6	Time
ERDAT	CHAR	8	Date
ERTIM	CHAR	6	Time
BUDAT	CHAR	8	Date
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
ZAUSW	CHAR	8	char8
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order
VORNR	CHAR	4	Operation
UVORN	CHAR	4	Sub-operation
SPLIT	CHAR	3	Split number
KAPAR	CHAR	3	Capacity category
GRUND	CHAR	4	Reason for deviation
ABARB	NUMC	3	Degree of processing
LEKNW	CHAR	1	No remaining work
LTXA1	CHAR	40	Description
ISMNW	CHAR	9	Confirmed actual work
ISMNE	CHAR	3	Work unit
LEARR	CHAR	6	Activity type

Microsoft Access E2CONF7 (Confirmations – Time Tickets)

Microsoft Access E2CONF7 (Confirmations – Time Tickets)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
SATZA	CHAR	3	PDC record type
TERID	CHAR	4	Terminal ID
LDATE	CHAR	8	Date
LTIME	CHAR	6	Time
ERDAT	CHAR	8	Date
ERTIM	CHAR	6	Time
BUDAT	CHAR	8	Date
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
ZAUSW	CHAR	8	char8
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order
VORNR	CHAR	4	Operation
UVORN	CHAR	4	Sub-operation
SPLIT	CHAR	3	Split number
KAPAR	CHAR	3	Capacity category
ABWEI	CHAR	4	Reason for deviation
ABARB	NUMC	3	Degree of processing
PEDD	CHAR	8	Date
PEDZ	CHAR	6	Time
LEKNW	CHAR	1	No remaining work
LTXA1	CHAR	40	Description
ISMNW	CHAR	9	Confirmed actual work
ISMNE	CHAR	3	Work unit
LEARR	CHAR	6	Activity type
IDAUR	CHAR	7	Activity duration

Microsoft Access E2CONF7 (Confirmations – Time Tickets)

IDAUE	CHAR	3	Duration unit
ODAU	CHAR	7	Forecast duration
ODAUE	CHAR	3	Unit
OFMNW	CHAR	9	Forecast work
OFMNE	CHAR	3	Unit
ISDD	CHAR	8	Date
ISDZ	CHAR	6	Time
IEDD	CHAR	8	Date
IEDZ	CHAR	6	Time

Microsoft Access IBIPGISS (Goods Issues)

Microsoft Access IBIPGISS (Goods Issues)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
TCODE	CHAR	4	Transaction code
RECORDNAME	CHAR	10	Record name
BWART	CHAR	3	Movement type
MATNR	CHAR	18	Material
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
LGORT	CHAR	4	Storage location
CHARG	CHAR	10	Batch
ERFMG	CHAR	13	Quantity in unit of entry
ERFME	UNIT	3	Unit of entry
AUFNR	CHAR	12	Order
BLDAT	DATS	10	Document date
BUDAT	DATS	10	Posting date
MTSNR	CHAR	16	Material no.(external)
BKTXT	CHAR	25	Document header text
XABLN	CHAR	10	GR/GI slip
KONTO	CHAR	10	G/L account
LIFNR	CHAR	10	Vendor's account
WEMPF	CHAR	12	Goods recipient
EXBWR	CHAR	16	Posting amount
RSNUM	NUMC	10	Reservation
RSPOS	NUMC	4	Item no. in reservation
SOBKZ	CHAR	1	Special stock indicator
KZNEB	CHAR	1	Ind. consider by-product
KOSTL	CHAR	10	Cost center
SGTXT	CHAR	50	Line item text
GSBER	CHAR	4	Business area

Microsoft Access IBIPGISS (Goods Issues)

PS_PSP_PNR	CHAR	24	WBS element
NPLNR	CHAR	12	Account assignment network
VORNR	CHAR	4	Activity/Operation no.

Microsoft Access WORKC4 (Work Centers)

Microsoft Access WORKC4 (Work Centers)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ARBPL	CHAR	8	Work center
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
WTEXT	CHAR	25	Plant text
KOSTL	CHAR	10	Cost center
BEGDA	DATS	10	Valid from
ENDDA	DATS	10	Valid to
BDEGR	CHAR	3	Grouping subsystem
VGW01	CHAR	6	Parameter
MAS01	UNIT	3	Standard value unit
VGS01	NUMC	1	Record type group
VGW02	CHAR	6	Parameter
MAS02	UNIT	3	Standard value unit
VGS02	NUMC	1	Record type group
VGW03	CHAR	6	Parameter
MAS03	UNIT	3	Standard value unit
VGS03	NUMC	1	Record type group
VGW04	CHAR	6	Parameter
MAS04	UNIT	3	Standard value unit
VGS04	NUMC	1	Record type group
VGW05	CHAR	6	Parameter
MAS05	UNIT	3	Standard value unit
VGS05	NUMC	1	Record type group
VGW06	CHAR	6	Parameter
MAS06	UNIT	3	Standard value unit
VGS06	NUMC	1	Record type group

Microsoft Access DIFFE4 (Deviations)

Microsoft Access DIFFE4 (Deviations)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
GRUND	CHAR	4	Reason for deviation
GRDTX	CHAR	25	Description

Microsoft Access UNIT4 (Units of Measure)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
MSEHI	UNIT	3	Internal unit of measure
MSEHE	CHAR	3	Business
NENNR	CHAR	10	Numerator
ZAEHL	CHAR	10	Denominator
MSSIE	UNIT	3	SI unit
MSEHL	CHAR	25	Description

Microsoft Access COSTE4 (Cost Centers)

Microsoft Access COSTE4 (Cost Centers)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
KOSTL	CHAR	10	Cost center
KTEXT	CHAR	25	Description

Microsoft Access ACTIV4 (Activity Types)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
KOSTL	CHAR	10	Cost center
LSTAR	CHAR	6	Activity type
GJAHR	NUMC	4	Fiscal year
LTEXT	CHAR	25	Description

Microsoft Access PLANT4 (Plants)

Microsoft Access PLANT4 (Plants)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
WERKS	CHAR	4	Plant
WTEXT	CHAR	25	Description

Microsoft Access OPERS4 (Order Status)

You should read the table from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the Access database.

Field name is the name of the field in the table. **Type** shows the field's attribute and **length** gives the length of the data field. **Text** indicates the type of data.

Field name	Type	Length	Text
ISTAT	CHAR	5	System status
ITEXT	CHAR	25	Description

GRANEDA

GRANEDA

Exporting data from the Project System to GRANEDA can be useful, especially if you want to print data graphically from a printer or plotter. GRANEDA offers a wide variety of possible settings for printing graphics.

To work with the GRANEDA interface, you need GRANEDA Professional 6.2 (DOS and Windows versions) or a higher version.

The GRANEDA interface for Release 3.0 is not compatible with Release 2.x. Netronic offers interfaces for other versions with GRANEDA.

Formatting Data in GRANEDA

Data for all objects in the structure overview of the Project Information System is transported to GRANEDA during an export.

Select the data you want to format in GRANEDA. The following formatting types are available:

- Work breakdown structure
- Network (PERT chart)
- Gantt chart
- Pie chart
- Line graph

[Exporting Data to GRANEDA \[Page 211\]](#)

[GRANEDA Interface Format \[Page 213\]](#)

Exporting Data to GRANEDA

To export data to GRANEDA, proceed as follows:

1. Select the menu options *Logistics* → *Project management* → *Information system*.

You branch to the Project Information System main menu.

2. Select the menu options *Structure/dates* → *Structure overview*.
3. Enter the desired data and choose *Execute*.

The object list appears.

4. Choose *Evaluation* → *Export* → *GRANEDA*.
5. Enter the PC path of your GRANEDA directory including the file name for the data file (`".dat"` file).



If you do not use the interface definition supplied by Netronic to display data, note the following:

If this is the first time you have exported data to GRANEDA, copy the [PC files for GRANEDA \[Page 212\]](#) from the SAP CD into the GRANEDA working directory too. GRANEDA cannot compile the data until you have done this.

[Interface Format \[Page 213\]](#)

PC Files for GRANEDA

PC Files for GRANEDA

[Schnittstellenformat \[Page 213\]](#)

You will find the following files on the SAP CD in the SAPGUI\PS\GRANED30 directory:

- `sap_prj3.gdf`, a definition file for formatting data files.
- `sap_prc3.gsp`, a view file for printing networks which refer to SAP_PRJ3.
- `sap_bar3.gsp`, a view file for printing Gantt charts which refer to SAP_PRJ3.
- `sap_tre3.gsp`, a view file for printing work breakdown structures which refer to SAP_PRJ3.
- `r3_30_pr.grf`, an example data file from the SAP Date Info System.

Copy these files (at least `sap_prj3.gdf`) to your GRANEDA directory (normally GRANEDA\STANDARD or GR62WIN\STANDARD) before you display SAP data in GRANEDA for the first time.

What to do when loading the `sap_bar3.gsp` file

- and the warning “*Date for activity no. x, LAYER y not valid*” appears

Ignore this message even if it appears more than once on the screen.

Not all objects in the example file contain information about dates. For example, in the project definition, the date field is not filled. The warning does not influence your ability to continue working with the example file.

[Exporting Data to GRANEDA \[Page 211\]](#)

GRANEDA Interface Format

SAP creates an export file when you download data. This file contains three different types of data records:

- Header data (HEADINGS)
- Object data (activity data (MAINDATA))
- Relationships (RELATONSHIPS)

The following sections contain tables including the structure of GRANEDA data records. You can select frequently used SAP data fields in a second window.

The tables give you the positions where GRANEDA finds the corresponding data records in the export file. You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The tables are grouped by topic for easier understanding.

GRANEDA HEADINGS Data Definition: Tables

[Header Data \[Page 214\]](#)

[Dates \[Page 215\]](#)

[Other Data \[Page 216\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA Data Definition: Tables

[Header Data \[Page 220\]](#)

[Dates \[Page 221\]](#)

[Duration \[Page 222\]](#)

[Work \[Page 223\]](#)

[Delay \[Page 224\]](#)

[Activity \[Page 225\]](#)

[Groupings \[Page 226\]](#)

[Other Data \[Page 227\]](#)

GRANEDA RELATIONSHIPS Data Definition: Tables

[All Data \[Page 236\]](#)

GRANEDA HEADINGS: Header Data

GRANEDA HEADINGS: Header Data

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
PI	A30	1	Object key
PO	A25	31	Object type
PK	A2	56	Object type (abbreviation)
KT	A40	58	Short text

[SAP Data Fields for Header Data \[Page 217\]](#)

GRANEDA HEADINGS: Data Fields for Dates

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
EA	YYYYMMDD	98	Basic start
EE	YYYYMMDD+	106	Basic finish
PA	YYYYMMDD	114	Forecast start
PE	YYYYMMDD+	122	Forecast finish
EB	YYYYMMDD	130	Forecast start
ES	YYYYMMDD+	122	Forecast finish
TA	YYYYMMDD	130	Earliest start (basic)
TE	YYYYMMDD+	138	Earliest finish (basic)
TB	YYYYMMDD	146	Earliest start (forecast)
TS	YYYYMMDD+	154	Earliest finish (forecast)
VA	YYYYMMDD	162	Tentative start
VE	YYYYMMDD+	170	Tentative finish
IA	YYYYMMDD	178	Actual start date
IE	YYYYMMDD+	186	Actual finish date
FA	YYYYMMDD	194	Earliest start
SE	YYYYMMDD+	202	Latest finish

[SAP Data Fields for Dates \[Page 218\]](#)

GRANEDA HEADINGS: Other Data Fields

GRANEDA HEADINGS: Other Data Fields

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
SX	A40	210	Status texts
ZO	A18	250	Assignment
ZT	A40	268	Text for assignment
WK	A4	308	Plant
BK	A4	312	Company code
PP	A1	316	Indicator: Planning element
FF	A1	317	Indicator: Invoicing element
CC	A1	318	Indicator: Account assignment element
AS	A25	319	Applicant
UN	A12	344	Created by
KR	A4	356	Controlling area
VR	A20	360	Version group
VS	A12	380	Version
HT	YYYYMMDD	392	Created on

[Other SAP Data Fields \[Page 219\]](#)

SAP Data Fields for Header Data (HEADINGS)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated
Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Object type
PD	PE	NP	VG	OBJTYP
POST1	POST1	KTEXT	LTXA1	KURZTEXT

SAP Data Fields for Dates (HEADINGS)

SAP Data Fields for Dates (HEADINGS)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
PLFAZ	PSTRT	GSTRP	NTANF	ECKST
PLSEZ	PENDE	GLTRP	NTEND	ECKEN
—	ESTRT	GSTPP	EWSTD	PROGST
—	EENDE	GLTPP	EWEND	PROGEN
—	ESTRT	GSTPP	EWSTD	PROGST
—	EENDE	GLTPP	EWEND	PROGEN
—	PSTRM	GSTRS	FSAVD	TESTFR
—	PETRM	GLTRS	SSEDD	TEENSP
—	ESTRM	GSTPS	FPAVD	TPSTFR
—	EETRM	GLTPS	SPEDD	TPENSP
—	VISTR	—	EPANF	VORLST
—	VIEND	—	EPEND	VORLEN
—	ISTRT	GSTRI	ISDD	ISTST
—	IENDE	GLTRI	ISED	ISTEN
PLFAZ	PSTRT	GSTRP	FSAVD	DATFS
PLSEZ	PENDE	GLTRP	SSEDD	DATSE

Other SAP Data Fields (HEADINGS)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
STATXT	STATXT	STATXT	STATXT	STATXT
VERNR	VERNR	DISPO	ARBPL	—
VERNR	VERNR	DSNAM	ARBTXT	—
WERKS	WERKS	WERKS	WERKS	WERKS
VBUKR	PBUKR	BUKRS	BUKRS	BUKRS
—	PLAKZ	—	—	—
—	FAKKZ	—	—	—
—	BELKZ	—	—	—
ASTNA	ASTNA	—	—	Applicant
ERNAM	ERNAM	—	—	Created by
VKOKR	PVKOK	KOKRS	KOKRS	KOKRS
VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE
VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER
Created on	Created on	Created on	Created on	Created on

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Header Data

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Header Data

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
AI	I5	1	Object counter (for WBS)
SI	I5	6	Counter of main object (for WBS)
HI	I2	11	Hierarchy level
AN	A30	13	Object key
AO	A25	43	Object type
AK	A2	68	Object type (abbreviation)
KT	A40	70	Short text

[SAP Data Fields for Header Data \(MAINDATA\) \[Page 228\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Dates

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
EA	YYYYMMDD	110	Basic start
EE	YYYYMMDD+	118	Basic finish
PA	YYYYMMDD	126	Forecast start
PE	YYYYMMDD+	134	Forecast finish
EB	YYYYMMDD	126	Forecast start
ES	YYYYMMDD+	134	Forecast finish
FA	YYYYMMDD	142	Earliest start (basic)
FE	YYYYMMDD+	150	Earliest finish (basic)
SA	YYYYMMDD	158	Latest start (basic)
SE	YYYYMMDD+	166	Latest finish (basic)
FB	YYYYMMDD	174	Earliest start (forecast)
FS	YYYYMMDD+	182	Earliest finish (forecast)
SB	YYYYMMDD	190	Latest start (forecast)
SS	YYYYMMDD+	198	Latest finish (forecast)
VA	YYYYMMDD	206	Tentative start
VE	YYYYMMDD+	214	Tentative finish
IA	YYYYMMDD	222	Actual start
IE	YYYYMMDD	230	Actual finish
FR	YYYYMMDD	238	Earliest start
SP	YYYYMMDD	246	Latest finish

[SAP Data Fields for Dates \(MAINDATA\) \[Page 229\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Duration**GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Duration**

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
ED	F7.1	254	Basic duration
EZ	A3	261	Unit for basic duration
PD	F7.1	264	Forecast duration
PZ	A3	271	Unit for forecast duration
VD	F7.1	274	Tentative duration
VZ	A3	281	Unit for tentative duration
ID	F7.1	284	Actual duration
IZ	A3	291	Unit for actual duration
RD	F7.1	294	Remaining duration
RZ	A3	301	Unit for remaining duration
AD	I3	304	Processing % of duration

[SAP Data Fields for Duration \[Page 230\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Work

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
EW	F12.1	307	Basic work
EU	A3	319	Unit for basic work
PW	F12.1	322	Forecast work
PU	A3	334	Unit for forecast work
VW	F12.1	337	Tentative work
VU	A3	349	Unit for tentative work
IW	F12.1	352	Actual work
IU	A3	364	Unit for actual work
RW	F12.1	367	Remaining work
RU	A3	379	Unit for remaining work
AA	I3	382	Processing % of work

[SAP Data Fields for Work \[Page 231\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Delays

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Delays

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
V1	F7.1	426	Earlier
V2	F7.1	433	Later
V3	F7.1	440	Delay
V4	F7.1	447	Past
V5	A3	454	Unit for delays

[SAP Data Fields for Delays \[Page 232\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Activities

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
KK	A1	530	Indicator: Critical
UU	A1	531	Indicator: Subcritical
EG	I4	532	Total buffer (basic)
EF	I4	536	Free buffer (basic)
PG	I4	540	Total buffer (forecast)
PF	I4	544	Free buffer (forecast)
SL	A4	548	Control key
ST	A40	552	Text for control key
MS	A5	592	Milestone
MT	A40	597	Text for milestone
YY	A1	637	Type of activity

[SAP Data Fields for Activities \[Page 233\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Grouping**GRANEDA MAINDATA: Data Fields for Grouping**

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
SC	A39	638	Structure code
VR	A20	678	Version group
VS	A12	698	Version
PC	A10	710	Profit center
VB	A10	720	Sales document
VP	I6	730	Sales order item
PR	A24	736	Project definition
PS	A24	760	WBS element
NP	A12	784	Network/Order
VG	A4	796	Activity
EL	A4	800	Activity element
PL	A10	804	Planning order

[SAP Data Fields for Groupings \[Page 234\]](#)

GRANEDA MAINDATA: Other Data Fields

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
RR	A1	385	Priority
SX	A40	386	Status texts
ZO	A18	457	Assignment
ZT	A40	475	Text for assignment
WK	A4	515	Plant
BK	A4	519	Company code
PP	A1	523	Indicator: Planning element
FF	A1	524	Indicator: Invoicing element
CC	A1	525	Indicator: Account assignment element
KR	A4	526	Controlling area

[Other SAP Data Fields \[Page 235\]](#)

SAP Data Fields for Header Data (MAINDATA)

SAP Data Fields for Header Data (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated
calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated
Hierarchy level	Hierarchy level	Hierarchy level	Hierarchy level	Hierarchy level
PSPID	POSID	AUFNR	VORNR/	—
UVORN	OBJEKTID	—	—	—
Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Object type
PD	PE	NP	VG	OBJTYP
POST1	POST1	KTEXT	LTXA1	KURZ-TEXT

SAP Data Fields for Dates (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
PLFAZ	PSTRT	GSTRP	NTANF	ECKST
PLSEZ	PENDE	GLTRP	NTEND	ECKEN
—	ESTRT	GSTPP	EWSTD	PROGST
—	EENDE	GLTPP	EWEND	PROGEN
—	ESTRT	GSTPP	EWSTD	PROGST
—	EENDE	GLTPP	EWEND	PROGEN
—	PSTRM	GSTRS	FSAVD	TESTFR
—	PETRM	GLTRS	FSEDD	TEENFR
—	PSTRM	GSTRS	SSAVD	TESTSP
—	PETRM	GLTRS	SSEDD	TEENSP
—	ESTRM	GSTPS	FPAVD	TPSTFR
—	EETRM	GLTPS	FPEDD	TPENFR
—	ESTRM	GSTPS	SPAVD	TPSTSP
—	EETRM	GLTPS	SPEDD	TPENSP
—	VISTR	—	EPANF	VORLST
—	VIEND	—	EPEND	VORLEN
—	ISTRT	GSTRI	ISDD	ISTST
—	IENDE	GLTRI	ISED	ISTEN
PLFAZ	PSTRT	GSTRP	FSAVD	DATFS
PLSEZ	PENDE	GLTRP	SSEDD	DATSE

SAP Data Fields for Duration (MAINDATA)

SAP Data Fields for Duration (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
—	PDAUR	calculated	DAUNO	EDAUER
—	PEINH	calculated	DAUNE	EDAUEH
—	EDAUR	calculated	EWDAN	PDAUER
—	EEINH	calculated	EWDNE	PDAUEH
—	—	—	—	VDAUER
—	—	—	—	VDAUEH
—	IDAUR	calculated	IDAUER	IDAUER
—	IEINH	calculated	IDAUE	IDAUEH
—	—	—	ODAUER	RDAUER
—	—	—	ODAUE	RDAUEH
calculated	calculated	calculated	ABARBD	ABARBD

SAP Data Fields for Work (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
calculated	calculated	calculated	ARBEI	EARBEI
calculated	calculated	calculated	ARBEH	EARBEH
calculated	calculated	calculated	OFMNW	PARBEI
calculated	calculated	calculated	ARBEH	PARBEH
—	—	—	—	VARBEI
—	—	—	—	VARBEH
calculated	calculated	calculated	ISMNW	IARBEI
calculated	calculated	calculated	ARBEH	IARBEH
calculated	calculated	calculated	—	RARBEI
calculated	calculated	calculated	—	RARBEH
calculated	calculated	calculated	ABARBA	ABARBA

SAP Data Fields for Delays (MAINDATA)

SAP Data Fields for Delays (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
FRUEHER	FRUEHER	FRUEHER	FRUEHER	FRUEHER
SPAETER	SPAETER	SPAETER	SPAETER	SPAETER
VERZUG	VERZUG	VERZUG	VERZUG	VERZUG
VORBEI	VORBEI	VORBEI	VORBEI	VORBEI
VEINH	VEINH	VEINH	VEINH	VEINH

SAP Data Fields for Activities (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
—	—	—	determined	—
—	—	—	determined	—
—	—	—	PUFFGS	—
—	—	—	PUFFR	—
—	—	—	PUFGP	—
—	—	—	PUFFP	—
—	—	—	STEUS	—
—	—	—	STEUTXT	—
—	—	—	MLSTN	—
—	—	—	MLSTXT	—
—	—	—	VG Typ	—

SAP Data Fields for Grouping (MAINDATA)

SAP Data Fields for Grouping (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated	calculated
VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE	VSGRUPPE
VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER	VSNUMMER
PRCTR	PRCTR	PRCTR	PRCTR	—
—	—	KDAUF	KDAUF	—
—	—	KDPOS	KDPOS	—
PSPID	PSPID	PSPID	PSPID	pspid
—	POSID	POSID	POSID	posid
—	—	AUFNR	AUFNR	aufnr
—	—	—	VORNR	vornr
—	—	—	UVORN	uvorn
—	—	—	—	plnum

Other SAP Data Fields (MAINDATA)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

Project definition	WBS element	Network	Activity	Structure field
–	PSPRI	–	NPRIO	PSPRI
STATXT	STATXT	STATXT	STATXT	STATXT
VERNR	VERNR	DISPO	ARBPL	–
VERNR	VERNR	DSNAM	ARBTXT	–
WERKS	WERKS	WERKS	WERKS	WERKS
VBUKR	PBUKR	BUKRS	BUKRS	BUKRS
–	PLAKZ	–	–	–
–	FAKKZ	–	–	–
–	BELKZ	–	–	–
VKOKR	PVKOK	KOKRS	KOKRS	KOKRS

GRANEDA RELATIONSHIPS: All Data Fields**GRANEDA RELATIONSHIPS: All Data Fields**

You should read the tables from top to bottom to see the order in which the data fields are stored in the data records in the export file.

The **short ID** is the GRANEDA identification field. The data fields in a data record begin at the location that you'll find under **position**, have the length and characteristics specified under **format** and contain the data under **name**.

Short ID	Format	Position	Name
NV	A12	1	Predecessor: Network
VV	A4	13	Predecessor: Activity
NN	A12	17	Successor: Network
VN	A4	29	Successor: Activity
TT	A1	33	Relationship type
DA	F7.1	34	Time interval
DK	I1	41	Duration indicator

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SAP Data Fields (Relationships)

The table shows a number of frequently used data fields found in the export file.

					Relationships
-	-	-	-	-	AUFNR
-	-	-	-	-	VORNR
-	-	-	-	-	AUFNR2
-	-	-	-	-	VORNR2
-	-	-	-	-	AOBAR
-	-	-	-	-	DAUER
-	-	-	-	-	DAUKZ

Plant Data Collection Systems (PDC)

Plant Data Collection Systems (PDC)

In the Project System you can use standard interface KK4 to link external PDC systems to the SAP Project System. This makes it possible for you, for example, to define confirmation data in a subsystem and then transport this data to the SAP System.

You can find additional information about interfaces to plant data collection systems in the document entitled *CA Interfaces to External Systems*.

Spreadsheet Programs (XXL Listviewer)

You can transfer data from the SAP Project System to XXL Listviewer.

You can transfer data to spreadsheet programs in the Project System from the structure overview as well as from the individual overviews. Whenever you load SAP data from the Project System to a spreadsheet program, you should automatically call up XXL Listviewer.

XXL Listviewer enables you to present data from the Project System in various spreadsheet programs, such as Microsoft Excel or Lotus 1–2–3. XXL Listviewer uses a number of routines (for example, Excel macros) which increase the standard functionality and improve specific functions of a spreadsheet program, such as in the menu bar and standard toolbar.

Certain tasks, such as deleting data, are not possible while XXL Listviewer is active.

You have the following possibilities in how you process data from the Project System using XXL Listviewer:

- sort and restructure data
- control objects and views
- display data graphics
- create and manage slide shows

You can also transfer data from XXL Listviewer to a “pure” spreadsheet program, where you can continue to process the data using the program’s original functionality.

To work with XXL Listviewer, you need a suitable spreadsheet program, such as Excel 4.0 for Windows or a higher version. If you are working with Excel 5.0, you can also transfer data using OLE and present it in a Pivot table.

See also:

For additional information about the functionality of XXL Listviewer and exporting data from the Project System to Microsoft Excel, refer to the *BC: SAP XXL* manual.